THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK.
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914 SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 36

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN SINCE WAR IN EUROPE BEGAN AND RUSHED FROM ACTUAL SCENE OF FIGHTING IN BELGIUM

French troops on the German frontier firing at Germans at a 2,000-yard range. Despite the hot weather, the heavy clothing and equipment of troops are evident.

—Photos Copyrighted by International News Service.

A grim war contrast. Belgian outposts concealed behind the cut grain in the field near Haelen, waiting to shoot down the Germans

WAR

A NOVEL

By JOHN LUTHER LONG

COPYRIGHT 1913 THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO

CHAPTER VIII. Continued.

"Say, dad," whispers Dave, "if we can't get shut of one another, maybe we can get shut of the second-hand cousin by marriage. Not?"

"Maybe," says I. "How?"

"There's jobs for her all through Virginia," says Dave. "Hospital, sewing cartridge bags, making coffee out of rye and chicory, molding bullets, making uniforms, talking devilish patriotic-to make the men fighty. She can have her choice. Whichever she does her. Virginia's really the place for her. They're mighty busy re-telling down there."

"You ask her, Dave," says I.

"All right, I will," says Dave. "If she says I'll stay. If she stays, I'll go. I expect she has the usual requirements—store teeth, large hands and feet, whopper jaw, spectacles?"

"She has all of them," says I, "and others, too humorous to mention."

"Well, get out with the second-hand cousin," says Dave, after a while. "Why are we wasting time with her? Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Where's old Jon? He's worth several thousand second-hand cousins. I want to go fishing with him—so's he can catch 'em and I can carry 'em home. Observe!"

And he cut a pigeon wing, stamped hard on the floor, like nigger shows, and sung:

"Police he came to mend the job—
He ate the corn and all the cob—
The same as any other hog—
A-pulling off the green corn!
O-fetch along the demijohn—
O-pulling off the green corn!
O-come along, my yellow gal,
I'll meet you in the morning!
Can't you come?
Oh, yes, I kin—
Same as any other thing—
Pulling off the green corn!"

"Such foolishness! I'd have got mad at any body but Dave. And just then he was so handsome and ruddy that I was glad of him—glad that he was love-happy—my son! Every time I looked at him I am reminded of David in the Bible. And I thought what a pity it was that such gay and handsome young fellows were going to war, North and South, to get shot, or cut with sabers or bayonets, maybe killed, maybe left to lie, bloating in the sun, like dead cattle. North or South—it was horrible.

"Dave," I says, thinking, too, of that night and Jon and Evelyn, "don't you think of going to war on either side. I want you here."

And Dave answers, smiling and soft: "All right, daddy. I ain't in no hurry, if you ain't. I'll stay with you till I grow up."

"Honest, Dave?" says I.

"Honest, daddy," says Dave. "Now that I'm out of Virginia I'll have a real good chance to finish growing. But I don't think that anybody who goes down there'll ever grow up, but be cut off—a good lot of 'em—in the days of their youth. When the war is over they'll have to start another population."

"Is it really as bad as that?" I asks.

"It's worse," says Dave. "Nothing but war and rumors of war—and a little eating and sleeping now and then, when they happen to think of it. No one farms or works or earns anything. Everybody lives on the others."

"Dave," I says, "I'm right glad you came up—and didn't obey me for once."

"Once!" laughs Dave. "When was that? I don't remember ever obeying you."

"That's so," says I, "and I'm not mad about it now. You'll promise not to go to war on either side?"

"Not either or both sides," laughs Dave."

"Thank you, Davy," says I, pleased. Shake hands on it?"

"You bet me I will," says Dave. "I'm not much of a fighter, anyhow. I expect I'm too lazy to lick or get licked. But I'm not going to war unless there's some one behind me pushing. Forget it. They can't make me. I'm not of age. I don't know what it's about. And where in hell's Jonthy? Here I come home to fish with him, and he don't come home and fish with me. It won't be like old times till Jonthy takes me on his back fishing—will it, daddy?"

"No," says I.

"And catches all the fish?"

"Yes."

"Daddy," says Dave, "you've heard of songs without words, I expect?"

"Yes, Davy."

"Well, daddy, when I fish, that's fishing without fish—not?"

And he sings another song—brought up from Virginia, I expect.

"Oh, so gaily we float,
On the water so blue,
In our tight little boat
And our Joll'y good crew—"

"Daddy," he runs on, "there's no one in the whole of Virginia like old Jonthy—maybe not in the whole world. I have an idea that when the Lord got away from here—just here—on this farm—you know—the good stuff gave out and he had to adulterate it. Where is he, anyhow? 'Oh, tell me where my Jonthy's gone!'"

"I expect he'll be around in a little. Can't you be satisfied with your father for a minute or two?" says I.

"Certainly, father!" says Dave, in fun, of course. "Ich liebe dich, du liebst mich, wir lieben den Jonathan—aber night die second-hand female cousin by marriage—ain't?" Jonthy, Jonthy, Jonthy!" he yells, "ich bin dort—del' Bruder von Virginia! Komm schwindt!"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Story Paints Uhlans in Human Colors

London, August 28.—While the London and Paris papers were telling of the brutality and bloodthirstiness of the German Uhlans, a dispatch was received today by the Daily News which throws an entirely different light upon them.

The Uhlans, according to the News correspondent, rode up to some Belgian women who were working in the fields near Templeuve. It was noon. The men asked politely for food, and the women brought it to them. During the course of the meal, one of the Uhlans took upon his knee the little son of one of the Belgian women and entertained the child with some fairy stories.

"I have four children of my own at home," the Uhlan told the mother of the child. "It makes me less lonesome for them to play with your little boy."

Upon departing, the Uhlans offered the women 20 francs for the meal. The women refused to take it. Then, one of the Uhlans pressed the money into the hand of the little boy, and with a smile and a wave of their hands, the German soldiers rode away.

Telephone Improvements.

Telephone apparatus, recently patented, refers the calling party to another telephone number in case there is "no one home" to answer the original call. The ringing of the bell at the unanswered telephone station, says the Electrical World, causes a motor to lift the hook switch and to strike signals near the transmitter, indicating where the called party can be reached by telephone. Another recent invention is that of a sound trumpet which can be attached to the telephone receiver, obviating the necessity of holding the receiver to the ear.

DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY OF WAR EVENTS

JUST what the last week of war has accomplished is largely a matter of opinion or conjecture; results are not definite. The strict consorship of news is still maintained. This means that fragmentary stories only have come through to the public. There is this assurance, that the greatest tragedy in the world's history is still being enacted among civilized people, that neither side is admitting defeat. The kaiser's army in Belgium has broken through the lines of the allies at great loss and has made progress toward Paris. Back of this simple statement lie the stories of bloody battles, devastation, great heroism and suffering. The czar's legions have advanced until they have become a serious menace to Germany. The Germans have suffered further defeat at sea, the Servians are outfighting the Austrians and Japan is busy in the east.

Summarizing the events of the war from the news that is permitted to pass the censor from day to day is not wholly satisfactory or conclusive. Coming from so many sources, there is lack of harmony.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

The minister of war in Paris gave out the information that a great battle was in progress from Mons to the border of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and that the French, in conjunction with the British, had everywhere assumed the offensive. Many battles, judging from the bulletins, were on, covering almost every city, town, hamlet and village in the kingdom of Belgium.

Copenhagen headquarters of the London Mail reported that the stables of the Berlin race course had been transformed into a military pesthouse, and that the restaurant had been made into a hospital with 600 beds. The Mail's correspondent said that only 100 out of 1,000 soldiers from Bostock returned alive from Liege.

Russian troops, after four battles, were reported to have driven the Germans back from the East Prussian border, that they occupied the towns of Insterber, Goldapp and Lyck, and had begun a movement toward Koenigsborg.

German occupation of Brussels was peaceful almost to the point of politeness, and that there were neither German flags nor German soldiers in the city proper.

A Rome paper reported that more Austrian warships had been sunk during a naval engagement in the Adriatic and that Greeks had sent troops to aid Servia in the war against Austria.

The Japanese premier said he had the documents in evidence to show that his country's interference is not a wanton attack on a nation already distressed by many foes. He says England not only requested Japan's assistance, but has approved its entire program.

Count von Bex, the German ambassador, given his passports from Tokio, left Germany's interests in the hands of George W. Gutherie, the American ambassador.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

The offensive movement of the allies, proclaimed Monday from Paris as in progress, seemed to have been repulsed by the Germans at every point of contact. "Unexpected difficulties," the Paris war office announced, forced the French and British armies to retreat to their covering positions. This means that the allies went back to the first line of French fortresses along the Belgian frontier—Lille, Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Hiron, Rocroi, Sedan and Montmedy, and that the battle centering at Charleroi had been won by Germany.

The Belgian government protested officially at what it calls the Germany army's infraction of the laws of civilized warfare—in the shooting of wounded and noncombatants, and the maltreatment of women.

Further retreat of the French from upper Alsace was made known in Paris.

Twelve British men of war arrived in the channel off Ostend, presumably to bombard the city in case the Germans occupy it.

The Japanese battleship Lettsu began the bombardment of Tsing-Tau, with French, British and Russian men-of-war assisting in the blockade of Germany's ceded port in China. The Germans dynamited the railway bridge at the boundary of their leased territory of Kiau-Chau, and destroyed the high buildings that might have been used by the Japanese for sighting marks.

Great Britain's official epitome of the correspondence and negotiations of the powers previous to the war's outbreak tends to show that from the Servian self-abasement to the Hapsburg demands until the invasion of Belgium, Germany was averse to mediation.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Small battles prevailed all over the north of Belgium. In the bombardment of Mechlin, 14 miles southeast of Antwerp, 200 houses and the tower were destroyed. Andenarde, Renaix, Peronnes, the province of Hainaut, and the outskirts of Ostend were the scene of fighting. A bulletin from The Hague asserted that Belgium's contribution to the tolls of war thus far are 16,000 dead and 55,000 wounded.

Seven bombs dropped from a German Zeppelin airship into Antwerp killed seven and injured six persons and partly wrecked the unoccupied hospital of St. Elizabeth. The airship whose errand it was to destroy the royal palace, was fired upon by guns in the fort of Hemixen, but escaped untouched.

General Joffre, chief in command of the forces of England, France and Belgium, announced the progressive abandonment of all territory occupied by his troops in order that an immediate concentration might be effected on the Meuse, between the German armies and Paris.

The great German army, commanded by the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Wurtemberg, was gathered near Longwy, the weakest point of the French defenses. Meanwhile the English and French were holding the line from Maubenge to Donor after hard fighting. More battles were reported in Lorraine. The Germans expected to complete the breach in the line and then make their advance toward Paris.

Austria decided that justice as well as her treaty obligations to Germany forced her into war with Japan, and so declared. The Japanese ambassador in Vienna was given his passports.

Editorial utterances in the London newspapers admitted that their sunny prospectus of the war had gone awry. They asked for the continued faith of the people in the allied armies. They declare that Great Britain's sword will never be sheathed until "Prussian militarism" has been exterminated.

There was as much doubt about the Namur fortresses as about those of Liege. One report had it that five had fallen and that four stood.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

Reports from allies' sources tell of Russia's continued advance into Eastern Prussia. The Czar claims his troops are in control of the eastern and southern part of this province. A report in Paris said Marienburg had been taken by the Russians and that the German force had been split, some of it being bottled up in Koenigsberg.

Wireless dispatches from Berlin told of Austrian victories over the Russians on the Galician frontier. It was said the Austrians had penetrated Russian Poland.

German Uhlans made a raid far into France, but were annihilated when ambushed by artillery.

The Paris war office admitted that the allies on the north line had drawn back. French were continuing the offensive movement in south, but were forced to make backward step near St. Die.

Belgians under King Albert emerged from Antwerp and drove German force, already ousted from Malines, further to the south and east. Intrenchments which had been thrown up by the invaders were destroyed.

The North-German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was sunk off the west African coast by the British cruiser Highflyer. The liner had been converted into a warship.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

Germans surround French and English and in Sambre and Meuse, capture Longwy, and pour 3,000,000 strong through Luxemburg. The advance guard pushes beyond Lille, bending south, towards Paris, by way of Pont-a-Marcq and Narchennes. They defeated the English at Maubeuge, and the allies were reported to be in full retreat.

A dispatch from Boulogne said that the French dropped back at Arras, in the province of Pas de Calais. However, the French were believed to have the situation well in hand. With her other allies, a mighty force is opposing the invaders along a line from the northwestern border of Luxemburg to a point near Lille. Paris accounts say that 60,000 Germans were killed in the fighting at Charleroi.

British destroyer sinks an Austrian destroyer near Corfu. Sir John French, commander-in-chief, reports an attack by five German army corps and cavalry near Cambrai and Le Cateau. French towns ten miles southwest of Maubeuge, with heavy loss to the Germans.

Russians were reported in an attack on Lemberg, capital of Galicia; cross the Vistula, in Germany, advancing against the Germans in a battle line 150 miles long. They occupy Tilsit and defeat the Austrians at Tomaszow. Supporting armies were on the way to invade western Prussia for an attack on Berlin.

Austria was reported in Vienna dispatches to London to have declared war against Belgium. Seventy-five hundred Szechs were reported annihilated by Austria when they mutinied and refused to fight against Servia.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

From Paris it was said that the allies have checked the German rush on Paris. The plan is to delay the enemy while the Russian forces are striking them from the rear. Big battles were raging all along the frontier, with more than 4,000,000 men engaged.

Germans troops have attacked the Belgian Congo. British are aiding the Belgians in defense.

London reports that the British North Sea fleet takes the offensive and sinks two German cruisers, two German torpedo destroyers, leaves another cruiser sinking, and damages many craft in torpedo flotilla. The British warships were unscarred.

Fugitives from Louvain tell of the burning of the city. The Belgian envoy to the United States has filed a formal protest at Washington against what he terms this outrage to humanity.

The Russian army attacked Lemburg, in Austria, and a great battle was said to be in progress. Northern armies were reported advancing in East Prussia, and were said to be nearing the Vistula River.

From London came the news that the Italian government had ordered its general staff to be ready for action within the next few days. Bulgarians have entered the Servian territory at Strumisa and Deryan. They are said to have destroyed two villages.

Vivid Account of Aerial Attack

BY E. ALEXANDER POWELL
F. R. G. S.
Special Cable to the New York World and Toledo Blade.

(Copyright by the Press Publishing Co.)

Mr. Powell is the noted traveler and journalist whose explorations and writing have won him great notice and a place as Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Antwerp, August 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning, death came to Antwerp out of the air. In my room in the Hotel Santoine, on an upper floor overlooking the general staff headquarters, I had just extinguished the light, when a curious humming in the air, like the sound of a million bumblebees, drew me to the window. A thousand feet above me hovered an indistinct mass, which slowly resolved itself into the appearance of a gigantic black cigar, silhouetted against the purple sky. It was a German dirigible Zeppelin, and sounded, when closer, like an automobile with the muffler open.

As I looked, something resembling a falling star curved across the sky, and, an instant later, there came a rending, shattering crash that shook the hotel to its foundations.

Death Rained Upon the City.

Only then did I realize that death was being rained upon the sleeping city from the sky. The first projectile completely demolished a building 200 yards from my window. Thirty seconds later there came another crash, and another and yet another, until 10 in all had happened. Accompanied by four cabinet ministers and five heads of legations, all in our pajamas, I ascended to the hotel roof.

Belgian high angle and machine guns now were stabbing the darkness with spurts of flame, and the rattle of musketry was deafening, but they were unable to hit the Zeppelin, which disappeared in the upper darkness. The destruction caused by the projectiles was incredible, in both extent and horror. Captain Williams, of the United States coast artillery, who is here with money supplies from the cruiser Tennessee, reports that the projectiles were some form of shrapnel, with a terrible new explosive and fired from a gun. One shell struck in the middle of the public weighing square, which is about the same size as Gramercy park, in New York.

Killed in Their Beds.

A policeman in the square was blown to pieces, and six persons, sleeping in adjacent houses, were killed in their beds. Every building facing the square was partially or completely demolished, and every house within a radius of a block in every direction was riddled like a sieve.

Another shell burst on the roof of a physician's house, in the Rue Escrimes, killing two maids who were asleep upstairs. One shell fell in a garden in the Rue Dubarry, wounding terribly a man and his wife. Another shell fell in the barracks in the Rue Falcon, killing one and wounding two inmates. Fortunately the regiment stationed there had just left.

A child was mangled in a fashionable residence in the Rue de Justice. A policeman, in the public square, had both legs blown off. The quarter-inch thick steel gates of the Rue Lausanne were perforated like cardboard. The authorities are convinced that a deliberate attempt was made to kill the royal family, the general staff and the cabinet, and to destroy the hospital, banks and barracks.

The accuracy with which the bombs were dropped suggests that the Germans had confederates displaying signals throughout the city. In all, ten were killed, including six women, and probably thirty were wounded.

WAR WILL DESTROY $15,000,000 PROPERTY DAILY, SAYS EXPERT

Roger W. Babson, noted New York statistician, estimates that the present war will destroy $15,000,000 worth of property a day.

He gives the following annual armament expenditures of the nations engaged:

Country.	Expended for Army.	Expended for Navy.	Total Military Charge.
Austria-Hungary	$ 69,578,000	$ 12,687,000	$ 82,265,000
France	164,569,000	68,229,000	232,868,000
Germany	177,462,000	39,513,000	216,975,000
Great Britain	137,175,000	175,715,000	312,890,000
Russia	240,358,000	44,624,000	284,982,000

Naval expenditures of the past 13 years by the five nations involved in the present European war aggregate about $2,000,000,000, distributed as follows:

Great Britain	$ 585,070,000
Germany	515,520,000
Austria	100,000,000
France	389,530,000
Russia	283,645,000
Total	$2,146,765,000

Mr. Babson gives the expense of wars from 1793 to 1860 as $9,243,225,000, and from 1861 to date as $16,880,321,240.

The cost of maintaining peace he estimates at $5,000,000,000 a year for the world and $1,600,000,000 for the nations now at war.

Abe Martin

Who remembers when th' ownin' of a hoss an' buggy wuz regarded as an evidence o' ample means?

It's even dangerous t' exchange confidences in a canoe.

Tarzan of the Apes by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS (NORMAN BEAN)

COPYRIGHT THE FRANK A MUNSEY CO

CHAPTER XVI. Continued.

"Tut-tut, Mr. Philander!" he chided. "How often must I urge you to seek after that absolute concentration of your mental faculties which alone may permit you to bring to bear the highest powers of intellectuality upon the momentous problems which naturally fall to the lot of great minds? And now I find you guilty of a most flagrant breach of courtesy in interrupting my discourse to call attention to a mere quadruped of the genus Felis. As I was saying, Mr.—"

"Heavens, professor, a lion?" cried Mr. Philander, straining his weak eyes toward the dim figure outlined against the dark tropical underbrush.

"Yes, yes, Mr. Philander, if you insist upon employing slang in your discourse, a 'lion.' But, as I was saying—"

"Bless me, professor," again interrupted Mr. Philander, "permit me to suggest that doubtless the Moors who were conquered in the fifteenth century will continue in that most regrettable condition for the time being at least, even though we postpone discussion of that world calamity until we may attain the enchanting view of yon Felis carnivora which distance proverbially is credited with lending."

In the meantime the lion had approached with quiet dignity to within ten paces of the two men, where he stood curiously watching them.

The moonlight flooded the beach, and the strange group stood out in bold relief against the yellow sand.

"Most reprehensible, most reprehensible!" exclaimed Professor Porter, with a faint trace of irritation in his voice.

"Never, Mr. Philander, never before in my life have I known one of these animals to be permitted to roam at large from its cave. I shall most certainly report this most outrageous breach of ethics to the directors of the zoological garden."

"Quite right, professor," agreed Mr. Philander, "and the sooner it is done the better. Let us start now."

Seizing the professor by the arm, Mr. Philander set off in the direction that would put the greatest distance between themselves and the lion.

They had proceeded but a short distance when a backward glance revealed that the lion was following them. Mr. Philander tightened his grip upon the professor and increased his speed.

"As I was saying, Mr. Philander—" repeated Professor Porter.

Mr. Philander took another hasty glance rearward. The lion also had quickened his gait, and was doggedly maintaining an unvarying distance behind them.

"He is following up!" gasped Mr. Philander, breaking into a run.

"Tut-tut, Mr. Philander!" remonstrated the professor, "This unseemly haste is most unbecoming men of letters."

Mr. Philander stole another observation astern.

The lion was bounding along in easy leaps scarce five paces behind.

Mr. Philander dropped the professor's arm, and broke into a mad orgy of speed that would have done credit to any varsity track team.

"As I was saying, Mr. Philander—" screamed Professor Porter as, meta-

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX

Farmstead

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I have a young, pure bred Holstein cow that has been giving bloody milk for about a month. Can anyone give a remedy for this?—S., Fincastle, Va.

Baling Hay.

One very satisfactory method of handling hay is to bale it, then store it in a hay shed or sell it. Baled hay is in compact shape; it is easily handled and always sells for at least one dollar a ton more on the market than loose hay. It is easy to see that baling hay pays.

One good way to handle hay is to bale it direct from the windrow. With a good press the farmer can bale from the windrow about as cheaply as he can stack, and in many cases the results are much more satisfactory. Suppose a farmer stacks 100 tons of hay a year. He is apt to lose enough to pay for a hay shed. Even if the hay is well stacked a considerable amount is bound to spoil if the season is at all wet. The top, sides and bottom all take their toll. Often the farmer loses one-fourth the hay from stack spoiling. One-fourth of 100 tons amounts to 25 tons. If hay is worth anything, it usually sells high of late years, the loss is great. Baling from the windrow, then storing in a shed, prevents this waste.

The modern press, run by a gasoline engine, is a fast worker. Two men can operate such a press. The gasoline engine can be removed when the press is not in use, and will run all the power machinery about the farm. So the press is not a luxury; it is a necessity.

Hay can be successfully baled from the stack. One farmer who formerly made hay growing and selling his business, always baled from the stack.

When hay is hauled any distance to market, it should by all means be baled. It takes but a few minutes to load all the baled hay on the rack that the team cares to pull; but all farmers know that loading and hauling loose hay is a mean job, especially if the wind is blowing.

The farmer who has any amount of hay for sale should by all means bale it, store it away, then wait for a good market. After his hay is baled and stored he is independent. He does not fear loss from weather conditions. Often the fear of loss from weather conditions causes a farmer to dispose of his hay crop on a bad market. The loss incurred may amount to more than a press would have cost.

Plowing for Cutworms.

Deep fall plowing is recommended as a means of reducing the damage done by cutworms and other similar pests which pass the winter in the larval stage. This process breaks up the soil about the worms where they have ensconced themselves for the winter, and many of them will succumb to the weather before they again get into suitable winter quarters. The damage from insects of this nature is greatly lessened by devoting the soil to a short crop rotation. Some farmers claim that the application of salt materially lessens the damage done by cutworms, but there is little authentic evidence to support this claim.

The term, "cutworm," is used to describe the larvae of several species of moths of similar habits. The adult insect is a moth with dark fore wings variously marked, which are folded over the back when at rest, and with lighter rear wings, the wings having a spread of about one and a half inches. Like the cutworms, they feed at night, so are not ordinarily noticed when in this stage. The eggs are laid in midsummer, and the larvae becomes partially grown before winter, wintering over in a small cell in the ground, completing its life cycle the following spring.

The most successful method of combating cutworms is to fall-plow the land, cultivating thoroughly before a crop is planted so that the worms may be deprived of a suitable food supply during that period. Another method is to plow the ground late and plant the crop at once, on the theory that the worms will continue to work on the grass and its roots until the corn or other crop gets well started. They may also be easily killed in large numbers by the use of poisoned mash.

Fall Plowing.

There is a wide divergence of opinion as to whether or not fall plowing for spring crops is a good or bad practice. This, of necessity, must be solved by each individual farmer, taking into consideration his location and his soil. The general principle of fall plowing is excellent, but the farmer using this method must use his head.

Much plant food, especially nitrogen, becomes soluble and available in soil exposed to the sun and air of late summer, and is very liable to leach from the soil with seasonable rains. Nitrogen is converted into soluble nitrates at a temperature of over 50 degrees, so fall plowing, when done in late fall, conserves this valuable soil property. Nitrogen and lime leach from the soil very readily when in soluble form, while other valuable properties require the chemical action furnished by the roots of plants to effect their release.

The exposure of sub-soil, brought to the surface by deep plowing, to the freezes and thaws of winter and early spring, liberates plant food and assists greatly in reducing the soil to an excellent mechanical condition. A good harrowing in the spring usually brings it up to the best of mechanical conditions. Harrowing should be done very early in the spring so that the moisture absorbed during the winter may be conserved.

The substantial benefits obtained by deep fall plowing are the release of plant food by freezing and thawing; the soil will be firm and can be worked into a finer condition at a considerably less expense; it is in better condition to absorb moisture, and prevents leaching of nitrogen and lime properties.

LIVE STOCK

Alfalfa for Driving Horse.

Alfalfa is a good hay for horses when corn is the grain fed in connection, although with corn as the exclusive grain it furnishes a more narrow ration than needed. If fed in limited quantity, not more than one pound per day per hundred weight of animal, it would not be injurious even though the exclusive roughage for several months at a time. It is probable, however, that the horse would enjoy an occasional exchange to timothy or mixed hay and that the cost of keeping would be reduced by using some mixed hay. Relative prices of the two would of course determine this. Alfalfa carries more nutrients per unit of weight than timothy or mixed hay; hence it is to be preferred at the same price per ton.

Keeping the Horse in Condition.

A horse that is worth feeding is worth proper attention. The manner in which a horse should be fed while it is being worked is discussed frequently.

When horses are at work they is after the rush of the summer's work is over that they frequently lose flesh.

During the busy season the horse's system becomes accustomed to a generous amount of nourishing feed. The best of grains and hay are usually supplied in liberal quantities.

However, after the busy season is over, some of the farmers who have been the more liberal with their feed while the horse was working, decide sudenly to economize. They reason that when the horse it not at work its system does not require so much. This is correct, but the horse frequently requires more nourishment than it receives. This is the reason so many horses become thin after being grained up to the middle of July, then suddenly turned out to shift for themselves in a pasture where the grass is not overly good.

The amount of grain given the horse should be diminished gradually after the rush of work is over. But the animal should receive a little grain twice a day throughout the season. Of course, if the pasture is unusually good, grain can be dispensed with after the animal has stopped working, but unusually good pastures are rarely met with nowadays. On the contrary pastures are apt to be short and dry by the time midsummer strikes. To keep the horse in good condition do not stop feeding grain and supply plenty of roughage. If the pasture is short oat straw wil held then animal out wonderfully and is inexpensive feed.

The horse should be watered as regularly when he is resting as when he is working. It is true that he will not drink as much water as a usual thing, but his system requires the water at regular intervals. Regular feeding and watering are always important.

The careful horseman doesn't throw his curry comb away after the corn is laid by. He curries the animals occasionally even if they are resting. Watch the animal as carefully after the work is over, as when eight acres of corn was being cultivated with each team daily.

Cuts Engine Prices Again.

The new price list of kerosene, gasoline, distillate, and gas engines, put out by Ed. H. Witte, of the Witte Iron Works, 2610 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., marks the lowest prices yet made for high standard engines. The new list quotes a 2 H-P. engine at $34.95; a 4 H-P. at $69.75; 6 H-P., $99.35; 8 H.-P., $139.65; 12 H.-P. at $219.90, and other sizes up to 22 H-P. proportionately low. These are factory prices, direct to the user, as that is the only way Witte is now selling. Besides lowering prices, Witte's selling plan enables an engine-user to have the engine earn its own cost while it is being paid for. His kerosene engines have proved themselves especially desirable at his new prices. Witte's factory is running full blast, as it has

ED. H. WITTE.

been doing all year, to keep up with the orders, which are coming from all parts of the world. The WITTE factory is the only one which has come down through the whole history of the American gasoline industry, under the direction and management of the same man who started it, and who made his own first engine. In the past twenty-seven years WITTE engines have undergone every trial, and stood every test that could be devised, whether with kerosene, gasoline, gas, distillate, naphtha, solar oil, toppings or other fuels of high or low grades. The increased sales of each succeeding year merely show, anew, that a good article at the right price has no difficulty in finding ready sales. Witte puts out all of his engines on sixty days' free trial, and gives a five-year guarantee, over his own signature. A study of his catalog shows his engines to be simple and easily understood. The catalog itself is easy to read, and with the illustrations, makes it easy to know what is needed to make a good engine. And it is easy to get one of these catalogs—probably the finest catalog in the engine business today—merely write Witte, at his factory address as given above, asking for one.—Adv.

SISTER'S TRICK

But It All Came Out Right.

How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it.

"One day my sister substituted a cup of piping hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the 'coffee' tasted fine but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more.

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving, nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee.

"From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice in telling the good this cereal drink did me. I will not try to tell it, for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits."

Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE DAIRY

The On-coming Cow.

If the calves get stunted the coming winter their future worth will be materially lessened regardless of how well they may be treated next summer. The future herds are being molded, hence, these young calves must be given every opportunity for health and growth.

Scours is far too common a malady with young calves and if not checked the outcome may be disastrous. This trouble is brought on by improper care and feeding. In the eager desire to get a large, thrifty calf it is fed an excessive amount of skim milk or the milk fed is either too hot or cold. Regular hours of feeding may not be practiced, the stables may be dark and cold with little chance of ventilation.

To have a calf that will mature into a valuable individual give it proper care from the start. The method followed by some with the best of results is to allow the calf to suck the cow for a week, that it may get a good start, and then remove it out of the sight and hearing of the cow and begin feeding the calf whole milk, about six pounds twice per day until the calf learns well to drink, then reduce the quantity of whole milk gradually, replacing the whole milk with skim milk until the end of the second week skim milk alone is fed. The amount of milk is increased as the calf grows older and by the time it is ten weeks old it is allowed about 16 pounds of milk daily. In connection with this milk a supply of clover hay is allowed and at three weeks of feeding one small-sized ear of corn is shelled and fed at each meal. As the calf gets older some oats is added to the corn.

Then to grow a healthy calf that will mature into a valuable cow if her breeding is right, do not overfeed; feed regularly; provide ample feed, a roomy, warm stable and some space for exercising and gentle treatment.

POULTRY

Plucking the Geese.

Considerable revenue may be obtained from the feathers of geese by plucking the birds at regular intervals. There is always a market for these at from 50 to 75 cents a pound. In some markets the pure white feathers of Emidens will command a higher price than those of colored geese.

After the laying and hatching season is over the mature birds may be plucked about every six weeks. The early goslings may also be plucked during the latter part of August and again in October, provided they are not being fattened for market at this last date. Of course, the feathers should never be plucked in winter nor during the laying season, as the birds cannot produce eggs and feathers at the same time.

Some people never pick their geese for the reason that they regard the job as too unpleasant for both goose and picker. Yet it is not at all a cruel practice when the weathers are ripe, as no pain is then caused the bird. And if not plucked at this time, the feathers will be lost over the yards. To determine when the feathers are ripe, that is, before they reach the stage that they drop out over the yards, try a small bunch and if they pull readily and the quills are free from blood, then they are ripe enough to pluck without delay. If they are not ripe when pulled they will not be of a good grade and the work of plucking will cause pain and injury to the bird. Pull only the small feathers and keep them as clean as possible. This work will be more pleasant if the birds are not fed or watered for at least 12 hours before plucking. The work of plucking should be attended to regularly in order to obtain the greatest profit from the fowls.

A full-grown goose will yield between one-fourth and one-half pound of feathers at a picking. To cure the feathers properly, put them in muslin sacks and hang in a dry place. A little sunning will not hurt, but don't expose too long to the hot sun. The feathers are ready for use in about three months after picking.

Feeding Ducks and Geese.

Geese and ducks are very similar in their habits of eating. Some recommend feeding the grain whole, but we prefer feeding it ground, especially in winter, as this enables us to mix the green feed with it. Bran, shorts and corn meal or barley meal, equal parts by weight, mixed with clover leaves or boiled vegetables, is one of the very best rations for winter.

Milk mixed with it improves it greatly. We have secured fairly good results from feeding boiled roots, shorts, and milk, but the addition of small amount of grain gives better results. For summer feeding the geese require nothing but good pasture while the ducks do well if fed whole grain once a day in water if rapid growth is not desired.

THE ORCHARD

Baldwin Spot.

The disease or physiological condition of apples known in New England and New York as the "Baldwin Spot" is little understood by fruit growers. It is known in Australia as bitter pit, where it has been studied by Prof. D. McAlpine, who made an exhaustive report upon it.

This trouble originates beneath the skin and is found more abundantly near the blossom than near the steam end. It consists of brown spots of corky texture, and the skin directly over them is somewhat shrunken and pitted.

Some varieties are much more susceptible to this trouble than others, the Baldwin and Spitz being particularly affected. It may be a constitutional disease in the sense of being inherent in the nature of the fruit itself, but it can be brought about by artificial means either in the growing fruit or in storage.

Prof. McAlpine found that fluctuating conditions of temperature and humidity combined, either in the growing fruit or in storage, produced this trouble. If sound apples are kept at a uniformly low temperature with dry air, they will remain sound, but in moist air where the temperature fluctuates from 32 to 40 degrees or higher, a very large per cent of susceptible varieties will develop this trouble.

Cultural conditions seem to have considerable influence also. Heavy pruning induces it, likewise weather conditions in which a period of drouth if followed by showers and high temperatures that make for rapid growth. A light crop of large, overgrown specimens is more susceptible than medium-sized fruit on trees that bear heavily. Spraying was found to have no influence whatever.

Pruning Questions.

The proper time to head back the new canes of the raspberry is when the canes are about two and a half to three feet high. This heading back is done to encourage the growth of laterals and branches low on the cane. The old canes of the raspberry should be cut out immediately after the crop is harvested, as they are usually diseased and are a source of infestation for the new canes.

To renew strawberry rows which have borne fruit, they should be cut down to the width of a single plant, and all the old plants hoed out. This can easily be done by plowing away from the row on both sides immediately following with the weeding and hoeing. As soon as possible the earth should be raked back to the ridge that has been left by plowing, so that the plants will not dry out. Following this the strawberry plantation should be cultivated and kept in good condition generally to encourage the plants to establish new rows for the coming season.

THE GARDEN

Rhubarb.

It would seem that each garden, no matter how small would contain a nice row of rhubarb, as it is about the oldest fruit in cultivation; but so many places are without a single plant. As it is almost universally liked, the medicinal worth being well known, this seems strange.

The roots can be transplanted either spring or fall, almost any time, but to have a nice row of rhubarb, dig the soil between two and three feet deep and mix well rotted stable manure thoroughly with this soil. Use enough manure to make the soil very rich. The plant uses lots of water to do its best, yet the row should be well drained.

Set the roots three feet apart in the row. Cultivate enough to keep all weeds and grass down. Supply water if necesary and do not pull a single stem unless storms break the plant, then remove the broken stalks carefully, using a sharp knife to do the cutting. Should any bloom stalks form cut and remove them. After ground freezes, give a liberal coat of manure, stirring it in the soil in the spring. Use sparingly the second summer, then with the winter mulch and summer cultivation, the plants should yield enormously for many years. When a plant gets too thick, divide with a sharp spade, remove and set in a new place.

THE CHALLENGE CHURN, gets ALL the butter out; best by test; write today for our free booklet, "The Science of Butter-Making" and illustrated catalogue; butter in 5 minutes; AGENTS WANTED. THE MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, Canton, Ohio.

BINDER ATTACHMENT with corn harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in swaths. Man and horse cut and shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only $20.00 with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres with it, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Salina, Kansas.

Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!
$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 96 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.
30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Say "Send me your 1914 catalog and save half." (122)
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2223 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

SYKES
FREE SAMPLE FREE ESTIMATE
Galvanized or Painted Roofing
Made of high grade open hearth metal. All galvanized Roofing and Siding have an extra heavy tight coating of galvanize. Write today for free sample and mill price list No. 594. Send size of building, length of ridge, length of rafters and we will furnish free complete estimate of cost—without obligation on your part to buy—then make comparison and see the big saving. Also makers of galvanized shingles for houses.
30 Year Guaranteed Galvanized Roofing
Made of selected best grade No. 24 gauge open hearth metal with DOUBLE COATING OF GALVANIZE and PURE TIN. Write today for price list No. 60. When you buy from us you buy from the manufacturer.
Established 1877
THE SYKES METAL LATH & ROOFING CO.
568 Walnut Street, Niles, Ohio
DIRECT FROM MILL AT MILL PRICES

Special LOW Prices On Edwards STEEL Shingles

"Reo" STEEL Shingles

Edwards Griplock Roofing

Edwards Spanish Tile

Edwards "Steelcote" Fireproof Garage, $49.50

Prices on Edwards Steel Shingles have been chiseled down to bed rock. Never before could you buy these famous steel shingles at such low prices. This is the one big money-saving chance you have waited for. You can now buy steel shingles that won't rot, rust, crack, burn or leak for the cost of old out-o'-date wood shingles. Edwards STEEL Shingles are in successful use on over 135,000 homes.

Outlast Any Building!
Come in big clusters ready to put on. A few nails, hammer and the hired man's arm lay 100 at a clip. Ten times faster and ten times easier than putting on wood shingles. Absolutely rust and leak proof. Guaranteed against lightning damage under $10,000 bond. Ask us about this.

We Sell Direct Freight Paid
—with no middleman's "rake-offs." We undersell and outsell everyone on high-quality steel roofing, steel garages and other steel building products. Drop us a postal. Simply say "Tell me about your steel roofing" and we'll send our startling low prices. (164)
THE EDWARDS MFG. COMPANY
925-975 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio

The New Marvelous Wheat

Did You Ever Sow a Peck of Wheat to the Acre and Have All That Could Stand on the Ground?

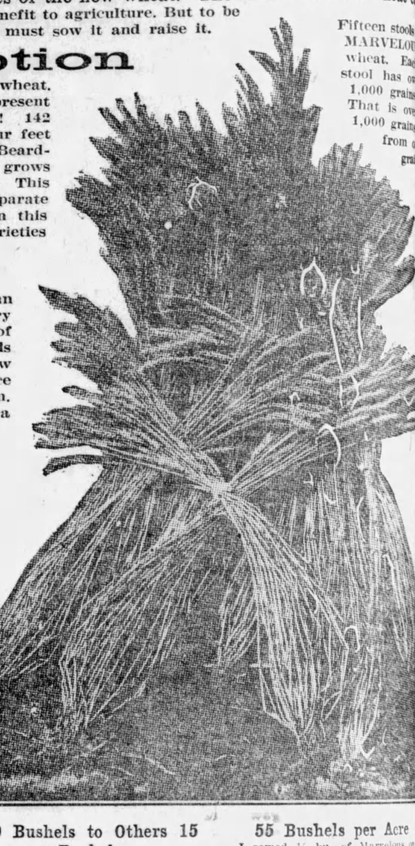
NOTE—We advertised this wheat in The Toledo Blade last year and hundreds of farmers bought it. A number of reports given below are from readers of this paper.—O. K. Seed Store, J. T. H., Mgr.

This new wheat is really marvelous. Nothing like it was ever in the country. It marks the beginning of a new era in wheat culture because it will not only save five-sixths of the seed to sow the winter wheat crop, but when the new Marvelous wheat is generally sown it will raise the average wheat yield a good many bushels per acre.

Heads of Marvelous Wheat, natural size, from photograph. These are not selected heads.

You're Skeptical

Well, we don't blame you. But that is because you have never seen it grow. You never saw such wheat grow in your life, but you should vow that, if you live till another harvest, you will see this marvel with your own eyes. We will explain: A pound of average wheat has 10,000 grains. A bushel and a half, then, has 900,000 grains. If each of these grains makes two to four stalks it will fill an acre with all the stalks that can grow. But the MARVELOUS wheat sends up ten, twenty, thirty, or fifty, or more stalks from a grain as easily as ordinary wheat sends up a few. Then fifteen pounds (one peck) of MARVELOUS wheat will make more stalks than one and one-half bushels of any other wheat. Five-sixths of the seed can be saved. The secret is in the vigor and stooling properties of the new wheat. The MARVELOUS wheat can be of enormous benefit to agriculture. But to be of benefit farmers must sow it and raise it.



Fifteen stools of MARVELOUS wheat. Each stool has over 1,000 grains. That is over 1,000 grains from one grain.

Description

The Marvelous is a native American wheat. The original plant, from which all the present stock sprung, had 142 heads. Think of this! 142 heads from one grain. The straw averages about four feet high. It is strong and hard. The heads are very large. Bearded. Grains are red, large and hard. It is hardy. That it grows vigorously you must know from what we have already said. This wheat is of such a pronounced type as to stamp it distinct, separate and apart from all others. There is as much difference between this wheat and others as between the large-growing and heavy-yielding varieties of field corn and popcorn.

Remember These Things:

Sow only 15 pounds (one peck) of Marvelous wheat to the acre. Sow two weeks earlier than you would sow other kinds, if possible. Set drill to sow one-half bushel per acre and stop up every other drill tube, putting only a peck to the acre. If sown late or on poor ground, sow at rate of 20 pounds to 30 pounds per acre. A peck of Marvelous wheat will produce more stalks, heads and grain than a bushel and a half or two bushels of other wheat on the same ground. This new wheat has proved its adaptability from North Dakota to South Carolina and we want to introduce it in every community. We then want our customers of this year to help us put it on every farm. If you don't start this year you will miss the benefits a year on your own farm and the extra money you can make by selling it to your neighbors. Don't crowd it. Follow instructions.

This Is What Our Customers Report About Marvelous Wheat:

For obvious reasons we do not print complete address of our correspondents as that would give trade to them from our advertising. Every report printed here is genuine and the original letters are on file in our office, where they may be seen by persons interested. Original letters were submitted to The Blade. We publish only a few reports from hundreds received.

Will Sow All Marvelous

The Marvelous wheat is all right. I sowed it on Oct. 6 and it came up all right and grew very fast. I think it can easily be made to produce 40 to 50 bu. or more to the acre. It is as hardy wheat as any other kind and grows faster and taller. I will sow the Marvelous wheat on all the ground I put out.—C. McC., Wayne Co., O.

None to Compare

I have not seen any wheat in this neighborhood that would compare with it. I counted 15 stalks from one grain. Heads are 6 in. long. It will thresh more wheat to the acre than any kind of wheat in this neighborhood.—J. N. E., Washington Co., Ohio.

50 to 60 Bushels per Acre

The one peck of Marvelous wheat I received from you I sowed on ⅓ acre of ground. It stood the winter better than other varieties. Shows up wonderfully, straws five to six feet tall, and up to this time it has stood up perfectly. The yield is estimated from 50 to 60 bu. per acre. Compared with other varieties this beats them all. I just want to say that the Marvelous is the finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood. L. S., Miama Co., Ind.

200 Bu. from 2 1-2 Sown

I sowed 2½ bu. Marvelous wheat on 7½ acres and expect to have about 200 bu. at harvest. H. B., Whitley Co., Ind.

Stools of Marvelous Wheat Pulled in the Depth of the Field.

Best of Six Varieties

I sowed Marvelous, part ¼ bu. per acre, part ½ bu. per acre. I find the best results with the thicker sowing. I had closed every other drill hole, but my observation leads me to believe that better results can be obtained by using a little more seed and all drill holes open. Of the six varieties on my farm Marvelous grew taller and stiffer straw than the others. I believe Marvelous, sowed ½ bu. to the acre, will produce as much as the average wheat sowed 2 bu. to the acre. It stools well.—J. L. H., Wayne Co., O.

More Than Fulfilled Expectations

We sowed Marvelous, ¼ bu. to the acre. It surely is marvelous, as it is quite a curiosity in this part of Ohio. Some wanted to know if my son was going to cultivate it, as he sowed it according to your directions. It has more than fulfilled our expectations and your advertisement of it. The heads are large and well filled and we estimate it at 35 bu. to the acre.—Mrs. A. L. McB., Champaign Co., O.

108 Bushels from One

Marvelous wheat was sown as instructed, ¾ bu. to the acre. From 1 bu. I threshed 108 bu. I am very much pleased with results. It is an eye-opener to our farmers here.—J. H. N.—Saline Co., Ill.

63 1-2 Bushels Per Acre

I sowed 11 pounds of Marvelous wheat last fall on six-tenths of an acre. The wheat was sown the first week in October. It far excelled other varieties in standing the winter. The straw was about five feet high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bu. per acre, being fully 3 times more than other varieties of wheat yielded through this section.—H. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind.

40 Bushels to the Acre

I sowed Marvelous wheat ¼ bu. to the acre as recommended. It matures quicker, stood the winter better than my Red Chaff, had stiffer straw. It will yield about 40 bu. per acre. I am well satisfied and will sow all Marvelous this year. Think it what we want in this section.—E. S., Niagara Co., N. Y.

85 to 100 Grains to Head; Other Wheat 25 to 30 Grains

I sowed Marvelous a peck to the acre. It is a very vigorous grower, straw very stiff. Length of heads 5 to 6 in., grains to head 85 to 100. Other kinds run from 25 to 30. I think it would be better to try ½ bu. to the acre.—J. W. S., Highland Co., O.

Doubles Yield of Others

I sowed Marvelous at the rate of ½ bu. to the acre on account of its being on poor, stony land. It is looking the best of any wheat now, and we had a lot of dry, hot, windy weather and other wheat nearly died out. Will double the yield of other kinds.—J. D. B., Tioga Co., N. Y.

Estimated 65 Bu. per Acre

I sowed a bushel of Marvelous wheat on 2½ acres Oct. 10. The heads are from 4 to 5 in. long. We think it will make 30 bu. to the acre. One man has it estimated at 65 bu., but he is too high.—J. H. R., Chester Co., Pa.

500 Bu. From Eight Acres

I have a fine crop of Marvelous wheat, I have 8 acres and I believe it will thresh out 500 bu.—H. B. A., Warrick Co., Ind.

100 Bushels from One

I think my Marvelous wheat will make 100 bu. from the 1 bu. I sowed. —W. E. G., Preble Co., O.

Forty Bushels per Acre

My Marvelous is fine. Will make 40 bu. to the acre.—J. A. Z., Tazewell Co., Ill.

40 Bushels to Others 15 Bushels

I sowed 1 bu. of Marvelous on a little short of 3 acres. I stopped every other hole and set the drill to sow as little as I could. In the winter I did not see much difference between Marvelous and my old variety, but in the spring it grew more vigorously, and soon was ahead of the other wheat. It was taller, stood up well and the heads were better filled. I think Marvelous will make 40 bu. per acre and the other 15 bu. per acre. I counted 96 heads from one grain of the Marvelous wheat. This wheat is a great wonder to every one. I will sow all Marvelous this fall.—J. R. McH., Stewart Co., Tenn.

50 Bushels per Acre

Marvelous wheat is as fine as I ever saw grew. Some of our neighbors say it will yield 50 bu. to the acre.—W. M. P., Scott Co., Ky.

Far Better Than Others

Marvelous wheat, sowed ¼ bu. to the acre and it is far better than other kinds grown here. It has good straw and large heads.—R. T. C., Center Co., Pa.

You Don't Advertise It Half Strong Enough

Marvelous wheat is the stuff for sure. You don't advertise it half strong enough.—T. O. S., Jefferson Co., Ind.

40 Bushels per Acre

I sowed Marvelous wheat ¼ bu. to the acre. The yield was 40 bu. per acre. This seed is good enough for me. It pleased all the people in this community and is far superior to any that has ever been grown here.—M. N. H., Vernoa Co., La.

50 Bushels per Acre in Kansas

One bu. of Marvelous was sown on about 2 acres of ground on Sept. 25. It was not winter killed in the least. The straw is 4 to 4½ feet, and it stood up very well. The yield I estimate at 50 bu. per acre. All that I have to spare is engaged at $5 a bushel. I think the Marvelous is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen the wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. M., Atchison Co., Kas.

55 Bushels per Acre

I sowed ½ bu. of Marvelous on ⅓ acre of ground, which was according to instructions, on the 10th of October. The straw grew 4½ feet, stood up well and when threshed yielded 55 bu. This Marvelous wheat has beat any wheat ever raised in our section of the country. Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to get it. I can not furnish seed for all who want it.—C. H., Lincoln Co., N. C.

Doubles Yield of Other Kinds

I got my Marvelous wheat very late and sowed 1 bu. on 3 acres. I sowed it beside some wheat that is going to make better wheat than the smooth. I think it will make about 2 times as much as the other. I have sold all the seed I can spare and I am going to sow my whole crop with it this fall.—J. S. H., Carroll Co., Md.

Produces Double

Sowed Marvelous late, 17 lbs. per acre. Sowed it beside Mediterranean. It is much more vigorous in growth, strength of straw is greater, heads are larger and more grain to the head. I did not give it a fair chance, but it easily doubles all other wheat.—J. E. H., Augusta Co., Va. (E. B. minister of fifty years standing).

Just What You Claim

Marvelous wheat is just what we claim for it.—A. S., Warrick Co., Ind.

All That You Claim for It

I would say that Marvelous wheat is all that you claim for it. I have great faith in it. All who have seen it have only praise for it.—H. F., Bedford Co., Pa.

35 to 40 Bushels per Acre

I sowed part of Marvelous wheat ¼ bu. to the acre and part a little thicker. Where I sowed it thicker it was the best. My ground was thin. I grow the Improved Fultz and the new Marvelous was far ahead of it. The Marvelous is the best wheat I ever saw. Besides it has stiffer straw and much heavier heads than the other wheat and more grains to the head. I estimate it will run from 35 to 40 bu. to the acre, while it will hustle the Fultz to average 20 bu.—N. N. B., Butler Co., Pa.

Marvelous Wheat Saves You Money

—— By Freight or Express ——

¼ bushel, for 1 acre...$1.50 1 bushel, for 4 acres...$4.00
½ bushel, for 2 acres..$2.50 2½ bu. for 10 acres...$7.50

Larger quantities at same rate. No extra charge for bags.
All wheat graded and ready to sow.

——By Mail, Postpaid ——

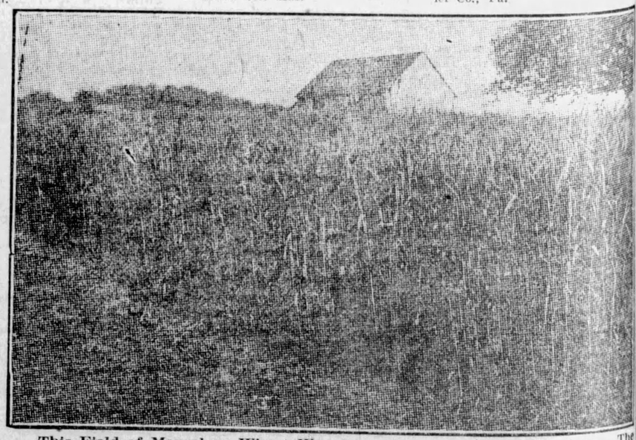
1 pound...40c 4 pounds...$1.25 10 pounds...$2.50

Keep in mind that one bushel of this wheat will seed as much ground as six bushels of your wheat will and all the evidences are that the wheat will be thicker on the ground and the yield greater. If sown late in the season sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre.

To sow 10 acres of wheat you would take about 20 bushels of your wheat and clean and grade it down to 15 bushels and sow 1½ bushels per acre. The 20 bushels would be worth on the market about $15. You can order a bag full of **Marvelous** wheat, cost $7.50, which will sow the same ground and save you $7.50.

Your wheat, worth about.....$15.00
Marvelous wheat to sow 10 acres.. 7.50

You save $7.50



This Field of Marvelous Wheat Was Sown Nine Pounds to the Acre. The Rows Stood About 12 Inches Apart. The Heads Were About as Thick as Wheat Can Be.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SOW YOUR ENTIRE CROP OF MARVELOUS.

How to Order Send check, money order, or registered letter. Or, if desired, we will ship subject to examination and you may pay on arrival of wheat.

ORDER FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT, OR SEND FOR CATALOG.

O. K. SEED STORE, Department 38 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

LOW FREIGHT RATES — IN THE CENTER OF THE WINTER WHEAT TERRITORY

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE
Established 1880; 34 years in business. We refer to our thousands of customers over the country, also by permission to the Continental National Bank of Indianapolis, or any Indianapolis business house.

RASH ON FACE SPREAD RAPIDLY

Ran Up to Ear. Blotch of Pimples. Itched and Swelled. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Two Months Trouble Gone.

Granton, Wis.—"My sister had a very bad, deep, wet, running sore on the side of her face and it ran up to her ear. It commenced with a small blotch of pimples which turned into a kind of rash and spread rapidly. It itched and looked red and sore for some time and slightly swelled. A thin fluid dripped and ran from the sores which looked like water. Then the swelling would go down and it would keep on spreading. It bothered her during sleep and she would be restless. It was a kind of eczema. She treated for some time and it did not help her. It kept spreading larger and deeper. Having always used Cuticura Soap she told her to try it so she got some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them. She washed the sore every day with the Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment three times a day. It was two months when it was entirely gone." (Signed) Miss Emma Retaloff, Apr. 7, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Although the Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most successful in the treatment of affections of the skin, scalp, hair and hands, they are also most valuable for everyday use in the toilet, bath and nursery because they promote and maintain the health of the skin and hair from infancy to age. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

3,515,886 FOREIGNERS HERE

Fourteen Per Cent of Population Is Foreign Born.

Washington, August 29.—There were 13,515,886 persons of foreign birth—14.7 per cent of the total population—in the United States in April, 1910, the census bureau announced today. All were whites except 170,341, chiefly Japanese and Chinese.

The number of foreign-born white males more than 21 years old in 1910, was 6,646,817. Of these 3,034,117 had been naturalized, 570,772 had "first papers," and 2,266,535 were aliens.

British Protest U. S. Purchase of Foreign Vessels

Washington, August 31.—Great Britain, through Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, its ambassador, today filed a protest with Secretary of State Bryan against the purchase by United States of foreign ships during the time of war.

The British government believes that acquisition by the United States of foreign shipping at this time constitutes a breach of neutrality, inasmuch as it would enable Germany and Austria to obtain money for their ships which now are forced to lie idle, a heavy expense to the home government.

The protest cited several articles of The Hague convention in this respect and concluded by stating flatly that Great Britain could not acquiesce in this request that the United States be permitted to acquire a merchant marine by purchase at this time.

It is feared at the state department that the opposition of Great Britain, coupled with that of France, which was made known about 10 days ago, will be sufficient to deter the United States from its announced plan of spending $25,000,000 in order to make the American flag a familiar standard in all parts of the world.

News of the British protest was wired to the chief executive immediately after Ambassador Spring-Rice's visit today. At the same time that the British ambassador filed his protest, he informed Secretary Bryan that Great Britain stands ready to modify the rules of governing prize courts so that American shippers, whose goods were seized abroad might obtain their money with as little loss of time as possible.

GERMANY GAVE AWAY $100,000 FOR AMERICANS

Washington, August 29.—Haniel Von Haimhausen, of the German embassy, today stated that at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe the German government turned over to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin $100,000 in gold to aid American citizens to leave Germany.

The German diplomat made this statement in connection with reports as to the treatment of Americans in Germany.

EXPERTS WORKING TO KEEP NEUTRAL

U. S. Organizes Boards to Advise How to Treat Belligerants Fairly.

Washington, August 27.—In order that the United States may not become involved in the 10 separate and distinct wars in progress through interpretations of neutrality objectionable to belligerents, various departments of the government are organizing boards to consider and pass upon all questions that may arise.

The state department has placed at the head of the advisers of the secretary of state James Brown Scott, former solicitor of the department and a recognized authority on all questions connected with war. The navy department has formed a board of three officers—Captains Knapp, Oliver and McLean. The war, commerce and treasury departments also have equipped themselves with men of ability to consider these most important matters.

American Position Known.

The belligerents fully understand now that the United States will not permit its ports to be used as bases of operations; that the same warship cannot coal more than once every three months in our territory that merchant ships cannot come into our ports and obtain fuel for belligerent warships (though this is regarded as an improper decision;) that the Washington government frowns upon loans even by private bankers to belligerents; that absolutely uniform treatment shall be accorded to belligerents in the use of wireless and cables and that it is the purpose of the United States to stand up for the principle that "free ships make free goods."

But while these rules are understood there will be cases in which their application will be brought into question. It is natural that each belligerent will want the United States to decide in its favor and thus bring about a condition of support which will be to its advantage.

It is just this situation which the administration is determined to avoid.

Russo-Jap War Recalled.

Because of the public sentiment which might develop within the boundaries of a belligerent nation the administration proposes to avoid also even the appearance of siding with one government or the other. In spite of the fact that the United States preserved absolute neutrality in the war between Russia and Japan the sentiment in favor of the latter which existed among Americans generally aroused a great deal of feeling in the higher circles in St. Petersburg and among the people as well.

It was because of this fact that the President so earnestly adjured Americans to refrain from expressing opinions, and it is a matter of regret in official circles that Dr. Parkhurst of New York, about whom a complaint was received recently at the White House, should have written a letter to a newspaper severely castigating the German emperor.

It is known also that a number of naval officers, principally on the retired list, have protested against the seal of silence placed on their lips. Nevertheless, it will not be removed, and should they violate the President's direction they will be court-martialed and punished, even should it be such a high authority as Admiral Alfred T. Mahan.

U. S. in Close Contact.

It has become apparent to the administration that there are many points of contact between the United States and the belligerents, and that from any of these sparks may fly. To say nothing of ships carrying goods to Europe and Japan, and of the comparatively close proximity of the United States to Europe and the closer proximity of Canada and the European West Indies, there are German cruisers both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Philippines are not far distant from the theatre of war in the far East.

France Alone Objects.

The British government has no objection to the purchase by the United States or its citizens of German vessels in our ports and their use for trading purposes, provided the sale be bona fide and that the ships shall not be returned after the war to their original owners. France is the single nation which objects to this procedure, but her attitude will not be permitted to estop the efforts to provide an adequate merchant fleet for the transportation of American exports. Indeed the President's proposal for national purchase of the vessels will be adopted by congress unless private corporations or syndicates arrange to buy them.

That's right about man wanting but little here below. If he had $999,999.99 he would want only one little penny to make it even money.

40 lb. — FEATHER BEDS — $7.00

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers; best ticking; 6-pound pillows, $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalog. Agents wanted. Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept. 93, Greensboro, N. C.

3-Piece Outfit Complete $2.98 All Charges Prepaid

The greatest offer we have ever made—a 3-piece outfit of latest style for less than the retail value of the skirt alone. Think of it! Then act promptly. Order this outfit—direct from this ad—at our risk. Your money back upon request.

Skirt Made of all-wool English tweed. Top is ornamented with novelty vest effect yoke, trimmed on both sides with pearl and velvet buttons. Deep inverted plait down center front trimmed with large velvet buttons. Finished below the knee in Russian tunic effect. Closes at side. Colors: Tan or Gray. Sizes—waistline 23 to 30, length 37 to 44. $2.98 Value.

Waist Figured crepe material. Has new Medici collar, lawn frills down front and smart vestee effect. Raglan drop shoulders. Plaited lawn frill on cuffs. Closes in front. 3 Patterns—white with blue, pink or lavender flowers. Sizes 32 to 44. Worth 98c.

Petticoat Cross woven Russelet cloth. Deep flounce is finished with tiny tucks and wide band of embroidery. Has deep underruffle. Black only. Lengths 37 to 44. Worth $1.00.

FREE! These Boot Silk Hose

If you order direct from this ad we will include free with this beautiful outfit one pair of these splendid boot silk hose, fine quality, free of charge. Sizes 8 1-2 to 10. Total value of outfit, $5.48. We pay express or postage. Be sure to give size and measurements. Order by No. BXN9000. Price of entire complete outfit, only $2.98

Bargain Book Free

of wearing apparel in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. SEND SURE TODAY. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

W. & H. WALKER 2610 Walker's Island PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRANCE IN CRISIS; CABINET RESIGNS; PICK STRONG MEN

Delcasse and Briand Are Chosen in New Ministry

Paris, August 27.—The resignation of the French ministry indicates the serious crisis of the nation as a result of reverses on battlefields. However, it does not mean a disunited nation, for Premier Viviani was asked by President Poincare to form a new ministry at once. Viviani said the ministry resigned because he felt a stronger one could be made representing all parties.

President Poincare charged M. Viviani with the task of organizing a new cabinet, which the premier accepted. He returned to Elysee about an hour later and made known to the president the composition of the new ministry, which is as follows:

President of the Council without portfolio—Rene Viviani.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Theophile Delcasse.

Minister of War — Alexandre Millerand.

Minister of Justice — Aristide Briand.

Minister of the Interior—Louis J. Malvy.

Minister of Marine—Victor Augagneur.

Minister of Finance — Alexandre Ribot.

Minister of Public Instructions —Albert Sarraut.

Minister of Public Works — Marcel Sembat.

Minister of Commerce—Gaston Thomson.

Minister of Colonies — Gaston Doumerge.

Minister of Agriculture — Fernand David.

Minister of Labor — Bienvenu Martin.

Minister without Portfolio — Jules Guesda.

Under Secretary of Fine Arts —Albert Dalimier.

Russians Destroy a German Cruiser

London, August 28.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg and Berlin agree as to the destruction of the German cruiser Magdeburg, but the number killed is still uncertain. Berlin dispatches say 17 were killed, 25 wounded and 85 missing.

The German admiralty has issued the following:

"The light cruiser Magdeburg ran ashore in a fog on the Island of Odensburg, in the Gulf of Finland. Owing to thick weather other German warships in the vicinity were unable to render assistance and all efforts to float the vessel having failed, the captain decided to sacrifice his ship, as a superior Russian naval force was preparing to attack.

"Under a heavy fire from the Russian fleet a majority of the cruiser's crew was saved by the German torpedo boat V 26. Seventeen men were killed, 25 wounded and 85, including the captain, are missing.

"The Magdeburg was blown up. The survivors reached Germany today."

The Russian official account differs little from the German admiralty report. It says:

"Thursday morning, when the fog lifted, our two cruisers were sent to look for the Magdeburg and opened fire when they found her. The German cruiser replied, but her fire soon ceased. The Russian shells destroyed the funnels and caused an explosion, which shattered the bows as far as the captain's bridge. Some of the officers and crew were taken prisoners."

Order Today

98c Value—Only 59c

Seize this remarkable money-saving opportunity today. Don't wait and pay double for a waist equal in style and quality to this beautiful white voile waist. Made of good quality material. Glasstone collar made of self material and finished with scalloped edged lace. Buttons down front with mercerized silk crocheted buttons. Has handsome front ornamented panels outlined by hemstitching and overlapping folds. Has front yoke effect and French tuck in long sleeves finished with deep cape cuff and trimmed to harmonize with the collar. Sizes 32 to 44. State size. Order by No. 5590A. We pay postage. Send only 59c

Send for Bargain Book

of wearing apparel in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. SEND SURE TODAY. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

W. & H. WALKER 2416 Walker's Island PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONGRESS READY FOR WAR LAWS

Has a Substantial Quorum to Pass Emergency Legislation.

Washington, August 31.—Congress today presented a substantial quorum to dispose of additional war emergency legislation. A definite program will be determined upon at a Democratic conference. The scope of the war revenue measure to offset the decrease in customs receipts will be decided, and some phases of the situation in the far east growing out of hostilities between Japan and Germany also may be considered.

President Wilson, upon his return from Cornish, probably will address congress upon the proposal for the special internal revenue tax. Indications today were that beer, domestic wines and patent medicines would be subjected to increased taxation. A committee at work upon the revenue bill today was completing an outline for submission to the senate conference.

Far East Needs Attention.

Phases of the situation in the Far East that probably will be discussed by the conference include a plan to halt exports from the Philippines to all points except the United States. It has been suggested that an embarrassing situation might arise if island shipments consigned to Japan or Germany should be seized by warships of one of the belligerents.

The senate war risk insurance bill, passed by the house with amendments, went to conference today. It was believed there would be an early agreement on the measure, and that it would be in force before the end of the week. The measure would establish a government marine insurance restricted to risks of war, and particularly applicable to the European emergency.

Legislation to establish a fleet of government merchant ships was to be pressed this week. House naval affairs committeemen will confer with the President over a plan to abandon the house measure proposing creation by the government of a private corporation to operate a line of federal steamers. They will urge as a substitute a bill to appropriate $30,000,000 for a naval auxiliary. That measure would authorize the President to acquire ships to be turned over to the Panama Railroad Co., on condition that the government retain controlling interest in the railroad stock.

The conference also will determine upon a definite program for trust legislation. It was predicted that the railroad securities bill would not be pressed at this session.

WAR CUTS CANAL TOLLS

Receipts for First Week Less Than Operating Expenses.

Washington, August 28.—As a direct result of war in France, receipts from the operation of the Panama Canal have failed to pay the expenses of the great waterway. Tolls during the first week of traffic amounted to only about $15,000. That was not enough to pay operating expenses much less meet the interest payment on the vast capital invested.

Prof. Emory Johnson estimated that the receipts from tolls at the end of the first two years would be about $24,000,000 or $25,000,000.

Canal officials, however, are confident there will be a big increase in business as soon as the trade routes are re-established and interference with commerce disappears through some decisive victory in the war. Also it is anticipated that a great fleet of vessels under American and other neutral flags will soon be passing through the waterway to handle the west coast trade of South America, so that the balance will soon be on the right side of the canal's ledger.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK OF SPECIAL SEWING MACHINE BARGAINS

Unusual Values—All Middleman's Profits and Expenses Eliminated—Machines From Factory to Blade Readers.

Naturally you are interested in The Blade's latest big deal for the benefit of its readers. We've been saving you money on household goods and useful utensils for many months now—we've given you great bargains—made possible by our great purchasing power and our method of selling direct to the reader.

Save Middleman's Profits.

Now we have arranged with one of the biggest sewing machine manufacturers to give you the benefit of elimination of all agents' and middlemen's profits. In other words, we've made it possible for you to buy direct from the factory—with The Blade's assurance that you will get unusual value in quality sewing machines.

The Free Book.

Therefore we have printed, at our own expense, a complete descriptive catalogue of the machines which we have selected as being most worthy of our readers' attention. You may have this catalogue without cost—just say "Send me your machine book" and we'll put it in the return mail.

The Low Prices.

Note the low prices on these Blade sewing machines—made possible by cutting out all the usual selling expenses, that burden machines sold through agents. Imagine a superior quality machine for $12.50. We have a mighty fine machine at that price. Others at $15.25, $18.50, etc., all far below the prices at which you usually can secure them.

The Quality.

Blade sewing machines are built throughout of the very best materials. They are mechanically perfect. The workmanship is excellent. The finish is beautiful and durable. Every worthy improvement is found on them. We spare nothing to achieve perfection—to satisfy our readers.

Send for the Book.

You will find our free book vitally interesting. There is money-saving news in it.

Send now—before the first edition is exhausted. Address The Weekly Blade Premium Department, Blade Building, Toledo, O.

Tires at Before-War Prices

Goodyear Prices
It Is Folly Today to Pay More

30 x 3 Plain Tread	$11.70
30 x 3½ " "	15.75
34 x 4 " "	24.35
36 x 4½ " "	35.00
37 x 5 " "	41.95

There exists now a new, compelling reason for buying Goodyear tires. It results from War conditions.

These leading tires—built of extra-fine rubber, in the same way as always—are selling today at June prices.

You will find today a very wide difference between most tire prices and Goodyears.

Due to Quick Action

Early in August—when war began—the world's rubber markets seemed closed to us. Rubber prices doubled almost over night.

Men could see no way to pay for rubber abroad, and no way to bring it in. We, like others—in that panic—were forced to higher prices. But we have since gone back to prices we charged before the war, and this is how we did it:

We had men in London and Singapore when the war broke out. The larger part of the world's rubber supply comes through there. We cabled them to buy up the pick of the rubber. They bought—before the advance—1,500,000 pounds of the finest rubber there.

Nearly all this is now on the way to us. And it means practically all of the extra-grade rubber obtainable abroad.

Today we have our own men in Colombo, Singapore and Para. Those are the world's chief sources of rubber. So we are pretty well assured of a constant supply, and our pick of the best that's produced.

We were first on the ground. We were quickest in action. As a result, we shall soon have in storage an almost record supply of this extra grade of rubber.

And we paid about June prices.

Now Inferior Grades Cost Double

About the only crude rubber available now for many makers is inferior. In ordinary times, the best tire makers refuse it. Much of it had been rejected. But that "off rubber" now sells for much more than we paid for the best.

The results are these:

Tire prices in general are far in advance of Goodyears. And many tire makers short of supplies, will be forced to use second-grade rubber.

Be Careful Now

In Goodyears we pledge you the same-grade tire as always. And that grade won for Goodyears the top place in Tiredom—the largest sale in the world.

And, for the time being, our prices are the same as before the war. We shall try to keep them there.

We accept no excessive orders, but dealers will be kept supplied. And we charge them, until further notice, only ante-bellum prices.

That means that Goodyears — the best tires built — are selling way below other tires.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6821—Ladies' House Dress.

This simple gown has front and back of the blouse cut in one piece, the drop shoulder and a plain sleeve. The three-gore skirt opens in front and may have either raised or regulation waistline. The dress may be of wash materials or of light weight woolen goods.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yds. of 44 inch material.

6507—Ladies' Dress.

A simple model with plain waist closed in front. At the open neck is a fancy collar and the sleeves, if short, are trimmed with cuffs to correspond.

They may be full length if preferred. The three-gore skirt closes in front and has some fullness in the back at the top. It may have high or regulation waistline as preferred.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅜ yds. of 36 in. material, with ¾ yd. of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim and 1⅜ yards of ruffling.

6860—Boys' Suit.

The blouse is somewhat in Norfolk style, with a square yoke back and front and a pleated lower portion with a double breasted effect in front. The trousers may have the straight edge at the knee.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2½ yds. of 36 inch material.

6501—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

One of the newer models, with either high or low neck and with tucks in front and back. The sleeve is long and somewhat loose. This model is good for flannel, velveteen, satin and similar materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires two yards of 36-inch material.

6459—Ladies' Brassiere.

This article is now indispensable. In this model we have a small front yoke and fitted lower portion, which may be boned if desired. The backs crossover and are drawn towards the front by tapes; they fasten with a single button in the center of the back. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size three-quarter yard of 36-inch material, with 1¾ yards of edging.

5991—Girls' Dress.

A good dress for school wear. The blouse closes diagonally in front and has a handsome collar, where the neck opens over a little removable shield. The three-piece skirt closes at side of the front. Velveteen, serge, cheviot and other woolens are suitable for this dress. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires three yeards of 36-inch material.

6105—Ladies' Apron.

This is made with a full-length front panel extending in broad bands over the shoulders, while the sides and back end at the waistline. The separate sleeves may be omitted. Gingham, calico and other wash materials are suitable for aprons.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 35 and 42 inches measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 27 inch material.

6819—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

In this model the back extends forward to form a shoulder yoke and the sleeves are cut in one with it. The main portion of the sacque is plain and is held by a belt. The neck is open, the sleeves short. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

WAR —A— NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

IX.

When Evelyn Came.

Well, just then, Evelyn, hearing the racket, I expect, came in. Dave thought it was Jon and hid behind the door and jumped out and yelled and flung his arms about her all at once. Gosh-a-mighty! He looked like he'd been shot—he was so surprised—and close! And Evelyn—she was as scared and trembly and fighty as a little heifer—and afterward tried to cry and get mad and look ugly—all at once. But it was no use. Dave held her by the hands and apologized like a gentleman of the highest kind. He bowed and scraped like she was a queen, and he a prince, and called her "madame!" But he didn't let her go. And Evelyn—at last she just stood still and listened, like his voice was music to her. Then she managed to look—sidewise—like birds—and Dave caught her eyes fairly in his. So, for a minute. Dave looked the sorrow he had for being so fresh. She looked something I had never seen her look before. Then she hung her head and blushed and trembled. The business—the great and wonderful business of love—was done that quick! Dave had just mastered her by his gay, open, careless manly ways. Broke her that quick—like he use' to break colts. Jon, he could manage animals by just persuading them. But Dave had no time for that. And he made them do what he wanted without any persuading—which is much better, for a horse, anyway. And women are a good deal like horses, not?

Soon Dave's big white teeth begun to show, till he laughed right out.

"I'll bet seventeen cows, and a calf, for good measure, that this is my cousin Evelyn that's crowded me out of house and home and left me nothing but the haymow!"

"Yes," says I, "whopper jaw, store teeth and all, ready for the hospital—"

Dave put his hand on my mouth so that it hurt.

"Yes, I'm that poor beggar," says Evelyn. "If they hadn't given me your room and things, you'd have found me at the poorhouse, cousin Did-Dave. Would you have liked that, cousin Did-Dave?"

She stumbled twice on the "Dave." But Dave had no trouble with "Evelyn!" It seemed sweet in his mouth.

"No," says Dave, "I wouldn't have liked that. But, now, if you don't take me in partnership, I'll have to go—to the haymow—a—and you won't like that!"

"Hi—how can I, Did-Dave?" asks Evelyn. "Partnership?"

Dave just breathes his answer:

"I don't know. It is all so sudden—and wonderful. Some day I will tell you. May I?"

"Yes," says Evelyn.

"We'll be comrades, Evelyn! We'll ride and swim and hunt and fish—always together! Will you like that?"

"Oh, yes!" says Evelyn.

"And then we'll see the roses bloom in these cheeks—lovely enough now—but think of them with roses in!"

And he kissed them both—just a touch on each.

Evelyn started back, angrily, but when she looked and saw his glorious young face she returned—maybe for more!

The sweet way he talked to her—of the things they were to do—the happiness they were to have! Presently, like she didn't know she was doing it, Evelyn inched up and hung her arm in Dave's, as happy as he. You have no idea and I am too poor a scholar to tell it. He had won her like with magic. I felt that she would follow Dave like a dog, to the ends of the world. Her master had come.

"And what am I to teach you in return for all these beautiful things?" asks Evelyn at last.

"Many, many more things than I can teach you, cousin, dear," says Dave, taking her face in his hands and questioning her eyes. Some I cannot tell you now, because they have taken no form save great joy. Some are too dear to speak of yet. But I know, already, that I shall be graver, kinder, more considerate of others. Perhaps you may even teach me, out of your own sad lot, what sorrow is. Now I do not know it. You hardly believe that, and I'm ashamed to confess it. But daddy and Jon have kept all sorrow from me, while you have probably had my share. Perhaps I can help to lighten yours. Or bear them with you. I wonder why I'm so serious? I never was before, was I, daddy?"

"Take care, Davy," says I. "You're going mighty fast. And there's rapids in the river below you! Mebby falls!"

I wonder if he heard me? I think not. But that was funny—wasn't it? To think of that!

"Come, help me to find Jonthy!" he says to Evelyn.

She'd inched up so close to him that, I suppose, it would have been hard to get closer. But the moment he asks her to help hunt Jon she smiles and gives him her hand and they start away.

Now, ain't a woman funny? I thought when Dave said that about taking her to Jon she would be scared and guilty and not go. Not at all. She never thought about that. In fact, this Evelyn that Dave had discovered was entirely new—even to herself, I think. Who'd have thought of the same Evelyn who thundered to Jon, that night, about the great cause, forgetting all about it—and Jon, too!—the minute Dave takes hold of her hands!

Before they got out of sight I heard Dave say:

"—And then we'll get married!"

"Yes!" says Evelyn, as happy as he.

"And live happy ever after!"

"For ever and ever!" laughs Evelyn.

Well, as you can see, they weren't wasting a minute.

Presently I hears 'em all three coming up from the barn together, where, I suppose, they had found Jon. Evelyn was between the two. Dave was swinging her one hand and singing:

"Dear Evelina,
Sweet Evelina,
My love for you shall never, never die!"

Jon looked as joyous as any of them—holding Evelyn's other hand—stiff and solemn. But, somehow, I pitied him. And it was strange, afterward, that I always thought of my two boys as poor old Jon and happy little Dave. Sorry for the one and glad for the other.

And that was my trouble—seeing my two boys in love with one girl, and that one girl in love with only one of them! What was I to do? What I might do for Dave would be against Jon—and vice versa. So I did nothing; I couldn't. My hands were tied.

X

The Picnic.

One day Evelyn proposed that we all have a picnic to Rostrom Rock over there. But she was trembly and excited about it in a way I never saw before.

"It'll take us all day to go and come," says I.

"All the better," says she. "Betsy'll bring all of her best pies—and leave the armies to do without them for one day."

"Is Betsy to go, too?" asks I.

"Everybody—even the hireland!" cries Evelyn, dancing—crazy—with unusual excitement.

I wasn't exactly pleased to eat ants with my pie. But Dave and Jon didn't care for a few ants more or less—if Evelyn went with 'em. Betsy was against me, saying that the idea was providential, inasmuch as she had baked a fine lot of gooseberry pies! And not a soldier had come after 'em yet.

But I said no!—and put my foot down, and Evelyn said yes and put hers down.

And so it stood—both stubborn.

Then Evelyn backed down herself—sudden.

"No, we won't go," she says. "I'm afraid. I daren't do it. I won't—I won't do it!"

And she starts away to the house, and up to her room. I saw her look out of the window, and swing her arms.

But she had hardly reached it before she came running back, scared and excited, saying:

"Yes—come on. We got to go. It's orders."

"Don't you feel well, Evelyn?" asks Jon.

"No," says Evelyn, then, "yes."

"We'd better not go," says Jon.

"I don't know what to do—I don't know what—yes, we've got to do it. If I disobey—"

She didn't waver any more. But I was still stubborn. Though after Betsy said gooseberry pies I had wobbled.

"I hardly think there will be any left, after the picnic," says Betsy, and that she had about used up the crop.

That finisehd me. Gooseberry pies—Betsy's kind—with molasses instead of sugar in—was my besetting sin from my youth up. The boys' mother used to set 'em up for me when I went to see her nights, to catch me. Well, they done it—notwithstanding many a colic—and the Jamaica ginger she gave me for the way home. And she had taught Betsy to make 'em her way. So I went on that picnic just to get a last piece of gooseberry pie And it was the last for years to come. Eight miles going and eight miles coming for three—no four, pieces of pie—and a pain! What do you think of that for an old fool! But I wasn't so old then as I am now—though even now—I fall to gooseberry pie!

The hireland filled the hay wagon with straw, and we all sat on the bottom. I never saw Dave so happy. He just stretched out in the hay with his back against the seat aside of Evelyn and enjoyed her. And she semed to enjoy Dave. Though now and then a funny scare would come over her face like she remembered something and she would look back the way we had come. For, as we were climbing upward most of the time, you could look back at our house a couple of miles of the way. She made Jon come to her other side.

And once I heard her whisper, when she was scared that way:

To Be Continued.

$3.95 20 Year Guarantee

ENGINEER SPECIAL

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of wonderful watch bargains, we will send you by insured Parcel Post C. O. D. this genuine 7 ruby jeweled Engineers watch, regulation Railroad size, timed, tested and regulated. Fitted with solid Silveroid, dust proof case, both case and movement guaranteed 20 years, worth $15.00 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Send correct post office address and pay postmaster $3.95 when you receive the watch. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 25- G CHICAGO, ILL.

BIRD MANNA MAKES CANARIES WARBLE

'Tis the secret preparation used by the German Canary Breeders of the St. Andreasberg, to restore cage birds to health and song, and prevent them from becoming ill. Sold by Druggists. Mailed for 15c.

BIRD P.B.F.CO MANNA

CAUTION—Bird Manna is sold only in White Metal Caps with this Trade Mark in red. Beware of Imitations.

BOOK ON CAGE BIRDS 120 pages, beautifully illustrated, showing canaries in their natural colors. Full information on song and rare canaries. How to breed them for profit. Hints on their diseases and how to cure them. All about parrots and how to teach them to talk. A most complete book on the subject. Mailed for 15c, or both for 25c., by the Philadelphia Bird Food Co., 400 N. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

War is too reckless.

Birds of a feather—buzzards and Zeppelins.

Right now we wouldn't want to wear a crowned head.

There is some good in almost everything except bad eggs.

One must be far away from a war cloud to see the silver lining.

Anyway, the nations now engaged in war do not eat missionaries.

The way to keep busy—do unto others as you would have others do unto you.

An Illinois woman says milkweed is edible. She probably runs a boarding house.

When Villa goes on a mission of peace he carries a repeating olive branch.

Now and then a woman will admit that some other woman can make superior pies.

Japanese have captured the island of Yap. Those little brown fellows always take war seriously.

Even if the war does last 18 months the Kaiser has enough uniforms to run him through to the end.

An ultimatum in Japanese doesn't sound good to the Kaiser. He has no ear for that kind of music.

One place where the senior member of the firm is inconspicuous is in a can labeled Pork & Beans.

Meanwhile, King Alfonso is busy raising a large family, a fine, peaceful occupation for a young man.

Full faith in what General Sherman said gives rise to the thought that there will be no war in heaven.

The full import of that Harvester Trust decision has just dawned on us: You can't be good contrary to law.

This is a remarkable world. While half of it is at war the other half goes right ahead bottling tomato catsup.

By repudiating the bonds of his predecessor Carranza shows that he has the revolutionist's idea of financiering.

The Czar began a proclamation with "My beloved Jews"—just as if he were going to try to borrow money from them.

"Retrograde movement" doesn't sound bad. That, however, is the kind of movement the well known crawfish makes.

The county fair season is on. The exhibits, including political candidates, are up to the standard in size and excellence.

"Travel book says you could put the whole of Germany and Switzerland into Texas." Not without raising a howl from Texas.

'Twas as if Japan might have said to the rest of the bunch: "If you please, sirs, I would like to get into your honorable muss."

The President told us all to keep quiet, but maybe Richard Pearson Hobson was the particular chap he had in mind.

Many of the nations engaged in war seem to like to tell their troubles to Uncle Sam. Probably take him for a good old soul.

Lillian Russell doesn't like her daughter's second marriage. But, for that matter, she didn't seem to like some of her own.

Dorothy Dix wants the sexes to stand on the same platform. It's coming to that; they already sit in the same porch swing.

Old Guzzler didn't think the war would amount to much, but when the Belgians began blowing up the breweries he changed his mind.

This year's apple crop in the United States is estimated at 210,000,000 bushels. We assume these figures include the well-known alleged apple.

There never was a war that involved so many hyphens as the prevailing conflict in Europe. There's an idea, let's call it the Hyphenated War.

Let us hope—which is praying with our feet on the desk—that the papers soon will be giving us pictures of troops on their way home from war.

They speak of the war as responsible for the downfall of civilization, and yet the hobble skirt was in fashion two years before the first gun was fired.

"Five thousand Chicago women mixed in a bargain counter riot the other day." That's nothing; just another break in the ranks. Civilization goes marching on.

There has been a notable decrease in the grindstones produced by the United States, according to the Geological Survey. Good news to the fellow who has his nose on one.

"It is lucky that a skunk is not as bloodthirsty as his war cry," says a Chicago paragrapher. Some people don't seem to understand the skunk. He doesn't need a war cry.

"Suffragists cannot claim equality until they can whistle the Star Spangled Banner," says the Baltimore American. Bet they can whistle it as well as the average male voter can sing it.

"When the war ends," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "there will likely be a strong European demand for General Sherman's complete works." But why? He said it all in one sentence.

PROSPERITY

If the manufacturers and merchants of the United States climbed into a hole and pulled the hole in after them, they couldn't avoid the prosperity which is starting their way.

It is being thrust upon them. It is coming to them by every steamer that sails from South America or Asia. As every day brings the news that the industry of all Europe is falling into rack and ruin, so every day does it become more and more evident that American industry has to supply the place in the world's trade which European industry has held. We all feel sorry for the terrible things going on across the Atlantic. We all deplore the closing of the English, German and French factories, the desertion of the fields, the abandonment of all the ways of peace. But that must not make us blind or deaf to the opportunities, to the duties, that hammer at our doors.

Even if the war were to end tomorrow, it would be months before the industries in Europe could be put upon a normal basis. It will take years to recover the lost ground, no matter whether or not American trade has come in between England and Germany and France and their customers. Time alone can reorganize businesses, refit and reman the merchant marine, restore the routine of commerce. In the meantime, the foreign markets will have to be supplied and fed from the United States.

And that process of supplying and feeding will bring millions and millions of dollars to this country. It will make mills hum with industry. It will crowd export houses with orders. It will put railroads and steamship lines at the task of transporting more goods than ever before they were called upon to carry. It will give every man willing to work the means to work, without worry or troubling as to the next day's employment. It will bring such prosperity as America never experienced before.

A NEW RIVER CRAFT

A steel barge of 160 tons, but buoyant enough to carry a cargo of 1,000 tons, is now being experimented with on the Mississippi. This craft is 240 feet long, of 32 feet beam, and draws only six feet of water. It is propelled by gas engines capable of driving it at a speed of nearly nine miles an hour when it is empty, at seven and a half miles when it is loaded. On its first trip, this barge carried sugar, molasses, rice, resin and lumber from New Orleans and is to return with a thousand tons of flour, destined for reshipment on ocean-going vessels.

The Blade has always contended that the revival of inland water transportation depended upon the adaptation of craft to stream, and not stream to craft. That is, the Blade has believed the boomers for canals and canalized rivers ought to see what they could do with low-draught vessels before they demanded more millions for deepening waterways. The shipping of the Great Lakes, the cheapest transportation in the world, was built up by recognizing the difficulties and the limitations of the lakes and by constructing steamers to meet the conditions. The success of this principle on the Great Lakes points to its application on the Mississippi and her tributaries.

If there is any honest desire in the Mississippi valley to revive the river trade, it will be indicated by the business given low-draught barges of the kind under trial.

THE COMMON SOLDIER'S LOT

Wherever possible, an enlisted man in one of the big European armies is saved the fatigue of marching. In the American civil war, the enlisted man marched great distances over rocky and frozen roads and roads of bottomless mud.

The commanding officers in Europe always have in mind the physical condition of the soldier and the medical staff is charged more with the duty of maintaining the armies in good health than with caring for the wounded. Little thought was given the general health of the northern and southern armies in our great war, the generals concentrating their attention mostly upon strategy.

The camps in Europe are guarded against epidemic. Disease swept through the camps of the Civil war until at the end of hostilities more men had died of disease than had died of wounds.

The European soldier is well clothed. His footgear is as good as can be made. In his outfit is material for staunching bleeding and for binding up wounds. The American soldier of the war of the rebellion was, more frequently than not, insufficiently outfitted as to clothes and footgear, and, if he had "aid to the wounded" materials he supplied them himself.

The wounded soldier in Europe is sent to a hospital as well equipped and organized as the finest of city hospitals. The field hospitals of our Civil war were a scandal. The wounds made by modern rifles are wounds that, as a rule, quickly heal, because small and clean. The wounds made by the older weapons shattered bones and tore flesh. The prisoners of today are sent to clean and sanitary prisons. They are well fed and amply sheltered. The prisoners of the sixties were herded in such pens as Andersonville and Camp Douglas, where disease and ill-treatment slew them by hundreds.

For size and for the destructiveness of the weapons used, the world has seen no war so terrible as that going on in Europe. But in point of the misery which the common soldier is called upon to endure, this European war is a child's game compared with the war fought by the men in blue and gray.

THE CHANCE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

South America, apparently, has all, or almost all, of the fighting out of her system. After running a course of revolution that was like one of those endless tropical fevers, after spending her surplus money on arms and ammunition and spending her surplus energy in potting the fellows of the other party, hamstringing their horses and blowing their ranch houses to little bits, South America has settled down to keeping the peace. It would take more than an inspired "liberator" to start her on a revolution of the old-time earnestness and virulence.

Happily for the United States, South America has put her revolutions behind her. She is in just the state of mind to feel disgusted with the quarreling nations of Europe, just in the state to feel friendly toward the only other people who have managed to stay off the warpath. There is a kinship of respectability as there is one of loose morals. Never since the days when South America was throwing off the yoke of the tyrant and putting on the garments of democracy has the relationship between this country and the continent to the south of us been so close.

It would be a pitiful thing if the situation could not be improved to the advantage of Americans. A lack of enterprise now, a lack of adaptiveness, failing to be bold and energetic and friendly, would cost us this great opportunity. We cannot believe that American manufacturers and traders will let the chance slip by while they are consulting their sense of caution. If they do, we must never hope to do else than follow in the foreign trade.

WAR AND GOOD ROADS

The war in Europe will boost the cause of good roads in America.

It is this way:

The custom of touring Europe by automobile has developed into a very popular one with wealthy Americans. A great many take their cars abroad for this purpose, many more hire foreign cars. The custom has proved a very profitable one for European hotel keepers and shopkeepers who, before the days of the automobile, were off the beaten tourist paths.

Next year, there will be few Americans motoring in Europe. The continent, indeed, is not likely to be attractive to tourists of any kind. The managers of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco have foreseen that because of the war there will be a good deal moer touring in America. With their usual enterprise, they are asking the people west of the Mississippi to improve the roads, to erect signboards and to better hotel accommodations, in order that the transcontinental tour may be robbed of what hardships and discomforts it has remaining. The suggestion has met with response. By next summer the road to San Francisco may be a thousand per cent better than it is now. The war will have supplied the initial impulse.

THE ORPHANS

A town marshal was moved to question three dusty little children who limped into his village. The oldest was twelve, the youngest eight, and their strength was gone and their spirit oozing away. The town marshal adopted the tone he used with his own children and he brought out the confession that the three had crawled from the window of an orphanage in the dead of night and had started for home from which they had been taken two weeks before. They had covered ten miles of the journey.

Not many of us ever think at all of the children in the asylums for orphans—the children just come there who cannot understand how death has intervened between them and the love and protection they knew, who cannot know what poverty is and what it is to be public charges. The strange ways of the institutions fill their hearts with terror. The new scenes, the new playmates and new bedmates, frighten them and the kindliest and most motherly of attendants and officers cannot reassure them.

The world is full of things which should make us thoughtful and tender. No beings deserve our pity more than the poor little creatures whose lives are swung into new and dismaying channels.

WHY ENGLAND FIGHTS

It was the first Napoleon who saw the strategic position of Antwerp. "It is a gun," he said, "leveled at the heart of England."

Were Belgium to fall into the hands of Germany, were Antwerp fortified as Germans fortify their best placed fortresses, that gun leveled at the heart of England might some day be fired with fatal results. Excuse enough, the militarists would say, for England to take shares in this enormous bloodletting enterprise.

Yet that was not all which decided the English. They believe without question in the United Kingdom that German naval messes drink to "The Day"—the day being when Germany and England go to war. They believe that Germany thirsts for the conquest of the islands and the seizure of English colonies. They are quite convinced that Germany has builded her navy with that purpose in view, trained her soldiers and carrying the burden of taxes.

If England voted for peace and France and Russia, her friends and allies, were whipped, the shame of it might be more than a proud people could bear. If she closeted her arms and France and Russia won, the taunt would pursue her through the ages.

Of ordinary excuses to go to war, England was well supplied. She could be said to lack but one—that this war is a righteous war.

WHAT PARIS SIEGE MEANT TO FRENCH

What Parisians Suffered When German Army Bottled 'Em Up in '70.

In the very hospitals shells were exploding their death showers among rough cots laden with wounded and dying, says a writer who knew the siege of Paris in 1870.

Out in the streets, while this rain of projectiles fell mercilessly on all sides, lines of poor women and children, clad only in rags to protect them from the bitter cold and sleet, were forming the regular morning bread line.

It was the dread siege of Paris!

For hours the line moved painfully forward, the freezing slush penetrating the sufferers' straw-stuffed wooden shoes, and at the end of the line they received their day's rations—less than half a pound of bread and an ounce of meat! Coarse bread made of sweepings of rye. And for meat, horseflesh!

France Was Hemmed In.

It was early January of 1870, one of France's coldest and most bitter winters. Since September 18 Paris had been hemmed in on all sides by vast hordes of German troops. And she was destined to hold out heroically, suffering indescribable horrors of disease, starvation and death, for nearly a month longer.

It is that historic siege of Paris which many a French warrior has in mind today, as he charges on the German troops along the frontier.

From the first of the siege, the city was in a feverish, almost hysterical state.

Then Hopeless Depression.

The reaction was one of hopeless depression among all the people. To add to the troublous times, the citizens were never secure from bloody uprisings and riots by the rabble. There were attacks on the government officials, often actually led by officers of the national guard!

Paris was peopled by women and children and old men. All the males of fighting age were on the walls or in the trenches and forts outside.

While fathers and husbands lay maimed or killed by German bullets in the suburbs, their wives and daughters were hunting rats for food through the vile haunts of the sewers!

Many Froze to Death.

Those who had a few pennies or who had husbands in the national guard were entitled to the ounce of horseflesh and half pound of bread a day. But there were many destitute, who were forced to forage for rat meat or starve. And many froze to death for lack of fuel. In one night 900 soldiers froze in a bivouac outside Paris!

Children Were Killed.

And then came the bombardment. The German gunners picked out the city's sore spots to prod with their cannon. Three of the hospitals were penetrated by 235 German shells in the space of three weeks.

In those three weeks over 100 women and children were killed by the shells, and the total mortality among the non-combatant population was 396!

People used to gather about the spots where shells were bursting, to watch and laugh at the havoc they wrought in the deserted houses and streets. Boys would run out after a shell had burst, and collect pieces of it to sell as souvenirs.

Disease Took Many.

But the peddling of her day's ration of a half a pound of bread, by an aged grandmother, starving herself, but in need of money to buy medicines for her sick grandchild, was a far less humorous but a tragically common sight.

Disease carried off 64,200 victims during the few months of the siege!

Britons Tell of Battle of Tournai

London, August 29, 8.50 a. m.—The Daily Mail's Boulogne correspondent, writing of the battle of Tournai, says:

"The battle of Tournai should go down in British history beside Rorke's Drift and Magersfontein as a revelation of the prowess of the British army.

"At Tournai, a German cavalry force of 5,000 men overwhelmed a British force of 700, who hourly expected relief, which never appeared.

"The Germans were victors, at a terrible price, and only after their own ranks had been sadly thinned. The British stood their ground until all hope was lost and only 300 remained. Then they retired, calmly and coolly, carrying their wounded and harassing their pursuers all the way.

"The story of this last stand is somewhat beclouded by the British charge that the Germans finally turned the tide of battle by mounting quick firers in Red Cross wagons. The British survivors fell back on Wednesday afternoon, the fight having lasted from 1:30 in the morning. Here is the story of Tournai in brief:

"On Wednesday morning our troops had taken position slightly to the rear of the town of Tournai, upon high ground. Our artillery fired effectively at first upon the German advance, but later lost the range. Towards 1 o'clock our position became critical.

"As every vital moment slipped by anxious eyes looked back for the promised help that was never to come. Even at the terrible disadvantage of more than 10 to 1 the infantry and artillery were holding their own, when hordes of Uhlans seemed suddenly to swoop down from nowhere.

"Through the town they galloped with an amazing disregard for themselves and up to the very muzzles of our field guns. Their losses were appalling, but survivors insist that the British stood their ground until armed ambulances, at least three in number, made their appearance, with rapid fire guns mounted on them. Towards 2 o'clock the 300 survivors began to retire."

"Uncle Sam has 2,700,000,000 bushels of corn in sight." While that is a lot of corn, it will have to be reduced to gallons to interest some people.

Sunday School

FINDING A LIFE LAW THAT WORKS

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 6 Is, "The Great Commandments." Mark 12:28-44.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

VISITORS to Hampden Court, England, recall the famous ever green maze in the gardens there. The stranger cannot find his way out. It is amusing to watch persons turning this way and that, and forever going over the same ground, and never really getting anywhere. Outside of the maze is a high platform on which an official stands. When the visitors tire of trying to find ther own way out of the maze, he shows them the clear, short path out.

That is what most of us are looking for: a sure clue out of life's perplexities. We want the master word for the mysteries which beset us. Creeds and philosophies there are in plenty, but they only add to the plain man's confusion. Who will show us the sure route out of the maze.

Few questions are older than this, or more natural to man. It was in the mind of the scribe who, standing in the background of the crowd which surrounded Jesus in the courts of the Temple, on the last day of his public teaching, noted that the Nazarene spoke with a wisdom above that of the doctors of the law. So he carried to Jesus the races old religious question, which was also his own. He wanted to know man's first and highest and clearest duty. What is the supreme obligation resting upon mortal intelligence?

A sincere seeker, he got a straight answer. In contrast to the hypocritical pettifogers who had been trying to ensnare Jesus, here was a man troubled in his own spirit who wanted really to know. The maze of paths and bypaths into which the Law had been divided by the theologians perplexed him. Religion had become a matter of formalism and ritual with most of the Jews of his day. Perhaps, thought the scribe, this fresh, fearless Teacher from the North could aid him.

A Straight Path Home.

And he did.

"Who goes a step to Christ, through doubtings dim,
Christ goes a mile, through blazing light, to him."

To that anxious Jew in the Temple courts, the Master laid down a simple, understandable and workable law of life. It was a religion reduced to its ultimate simplicities. A child could comprehend it: but all of a strong man's powers are needed to fulfill it. The twofold answer of Jesus, setting forth the greatest commandments, is portable truth, to be carried away as a permanent possession by every student of this lesson.

As an introduction, though, Jesus recited the magnificent first formula of the Jewish faith, the Hebrew race's bequest to the world, concerning the unity of the Deity. To us in the year 1914 this is a commonplace phase, almost meaningless. But in Christ's day, as in Abraham's, it was the most radical of all religious beliefs. They, be it remembered, were environed by the countless gods of heathenism. Polytheism was the popular faith. There were almost as many gods as people. The conception that there is but one God and that He is supreme over all, and, therefore, worthy of allegiance, was the Jews' religious gift to mankind. We, who know the affirmations of science concerning the unity of nature, find it easy to believe in the One over all; indeed, it is difficult to believe otherwise. We have to visualize for ourselves the Old Testament background before we can rightly understand the emphasis which Jesus, and all of the prophets who went before Him, laid on the oneness of God. This truth must be postulated before anything else that Christ says can be understood.

The Twin Duties.

Four words compress the Master's great definition of the supreme duty of mortal: Love God; love man. Look up; look around; reach up, lift up. The house of life has heavenward windows and manward windows. The two oars that propel the boat of character—either inadequate without the other—are Love to God and Love to Man.

The two are twins. One is incomplete without the other. "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." The danger in our day is a godless conception of the brotherhood; which will neither work nor last. In the Master's time the danger was a brotherless conception of godliness, which was disloyal both to God and man. Each is an essential complement of the other.

There are nowadays no danger that we shall make the mistake of the old Jews, against which Jesus taught. This is the day of brotherhood. On all sides voices insistently cry that social service is the one best form of worship of God. The Good Samaritan has been modernized completely. We have learned, at last, the second commandment. This century will not forget to show love to man; for that principle is the touchstone of all the thinking of our day.

Real and present and perilous, though, is the danger of overlooking the first of the two supreme obligations. Admiral Mahan some years ago called attention, in a striking address, to this tendency of our day, to leave God out of our thinking, and to go after a barren humanitarianism. It is profoundly and universally true that "without God . . . . without hope in the world;" in other words, all our social service, all our multiform brotherism, must be vitalized by a passion for God, if it is to endure, and be saved from mere formalism. The first of all commandments, then, is "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind and with all thy strength."

One Effect of the War.

Every person who thinks is daily wondering about the consequences of this world war now raging. The awe of it at the very outset turned Christians of all names and forms to their altars in prayers. Now, through its tears and horror, the world is to perceive once more, with quickened spiritual perceptions of the broken heart, that, after all and through all, the abiding and most important reality is—God. This universal cataclysm will drive the world to its knees. In all the tongues of the many warring nations the one word spoken oftenest is "God." He is today keeping a strict session of the school wherein he has been trying for centuries to teach mankind to say aright the two master words—"God" and "brother."

The startling novelty of the truth which Jesus declared to be the first commandment is in the word "love." Always men have feared their gods, and sought to please them. But Jehovah wants love as well as obedience. The implication is rather staggering: the Lord of all cares for the affection of the beings whom he has created! What an exaltation for man! And what a revelation of the character of the Supreme Deity! As friend loves friend, as child loves parent with a passion of outpoured affection, so, and not otherwise, should we love the Father in heaven, taking delight in His presence, and living to give Him pleasure.

A Fad or a Passion?

"Parlor socialists," who take up the cry for social justice and for human brotherhood as a mere fad, as a diversion for lives overcome with ennui, are the exasperation of the men and and women who with sacrifice are serving the world's great cause. This Christ-gospel of brotherhood is no mere fancy, the vogue of a day; not a pose or a profession, but a passion and a practice. It means all that Jesus declared it to mean when he linked it up with the Supreme Obligation: a true love for one's fellows. The truths are inseparable: real love for God postulates real love for man; and such love for man is possible only by the love of God. It is theocracy that makes democracy possible. And love for a God who is Father of all races makes possible the new order, love for mankind around the whole world.

Leigh Hunt's poem, which Doctor Eliot lately said is one of the three poems which every one should know, is never more pertinent than in the study of the two great commandments:

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And mine is one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellowmen."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed.
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

Boston's First Fire.

In 1631 Boston had its first fire, which caused the loss of two houses. As the chimneys in those days were made of sticks plastered over with clay, and the roofs were made of rushes and reeds, they were fine fuel for the flame. Happily this mode of construction was forbidden after this disaster. In 1635 a building which had required two years to construct was consumed in one-half hour. This latter fire occurred at what was then the village of New York.

BRIDGES ON PEACE AND WAR

Full Text of British Poet Laureate's Call on Peacemakers to Fight.

Robert Bridges, poet laureate, contributes these verses to the London Times:

Thou careless, awake!
Thou peacemaker, fight!
Stand England for honor
And God guard the right.

Thy mirth lay aside,
Thy cavil and play,
The foe is upon thee
And grave is the day.

The monarch Ambition
Has harnessed his slaves,
But the folk of the ocean
Are free as the waves.

For Peace thou art armed,
Thy freedom to hold,
Thy courage as iron,
Thy good faith as gold.

Through fire, air and water
Thy trial must be,
But they that love life best
Die gladly for thee.

The love of their mothers
Is strong to command,
The fame of their fathers
Is might to their hand.

Much suffering shall cleanse thee,
But thou through the flood
Shall win to salvation,
To beauty through blood.

Up, careless! Awake!
Ye peacemakers, fight!
England stands for honor.
God defend the right.

Forever Going to School But Never Learning

From Des Moines Register and Leader.

Jap Premier Cables Some Kindly Words

New York, August 27.—The Independent will print in its forthcoming issue the following cabled message from Count Okuma, the premier of Japan:

"I gladly seize the opportunity to send through the medium of the Independent a message to the people of the United States, who have always been helpful and loyal friends of Japan.

"It is my desire to convince your people of the sincerity of my government and of my people in all their utterances and assurances connected with the present regrettable situation in Europe and the far east.

"Every sense of loyalty and honor oblige Japan to co-operate with Great Britain to clear from these waters the enemies who, in the past, the present and the future menace her interests, her trade, her shipping and her people's lives.

"This far eastern situation is not of our seeking.

"It was ever my desire to maintain peace, as will be amply proved; as president of the Peace Society of Japan I have consistently so stated.

(Signed.) "OKUMA."

Red Cross Has Chartered Steamer

Washington, August 31.—The American Red Cross announced today that it had chartered the steamer Hamburg of the Hamburg-American line, which will be renamed the "Red Cross" and sail on Saturday for Europe.

A dozen hospital units will be placed on the ship, which will be manned by an American crew and commanded by retired American naval officers. It will fly, by special act of Congress, the American flag and the Red Cross flag.

Ambassador Jusserand today notified the Red Cross that France would recognize the neutrality of the ship, although the primary owner be a German line. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, already had informed the Red Cross that England would recognize the neutrality of the vessel.

Germans Hoisting a Wounded Man Aboard

GERMANS HOISTING WOUNDED ON BOARD

Here is a scheme devised by the Germans for hauling their wounded soldiers or marines on board ships, in order to save the victim as much suffering as possible through rough handling and jerky motions. The patient is tied in a sack, with only his head sticking out and a small crane is used to haul him on board. This device will be extensively used in case of a naval battle for the transferring of wounded from the battleships to the hospital ships which are protected by the Red Cross of Geneva.

VARIETIES

Sicily in 1913 produced 1,17[illegible] tons of hay.

India, last year, imported $2,[illegible] 000 worth of matches.

Each year a million dollars' worth horses die in New York.

World's trade unions control [illegible] estimated at $100,000,000.

British Columbia's annual [illegible] catch is valued at $35,000,000.

Spain last year produced five [illegible] dred metric tons of antimony.

To keep up with the match [illegible] sumption of the earth, the serv[illegible] of 60,000 workpeople are constan[illegible] required.

Hungary prohibits the use of [illegible] ing extracts in beer and the impo[illegible] tion of adulterated or artificially [illegible] ored beer.

German child labor laws define [illegible] dren as boys and girls less than [illegible] years of age and those still older w[illegible] still attend school.

An oak tree of average size, [illegible] 700,000 leaves, lifts from the ea[illegible] about 128 tons of water during [illegible] five months it is in leaf.

Australians still lead the world [illegible] tea drinkers, 7.8 pounds being [illegible] Australian's yearly allowance. [illegible] Zealanders drink 6.78 pounds a [illegible] yearly.

A smoking tree is one of the n[illegible] ural wonders of Ono, Japan. Strange to say, it smokes only in the evening and the smoke issues from the top of the trunk.

The "safety first" idea which has recently come into general practice on most American roads is an old one in Germany and other European countries, where the practice exists to every form of industry as well as the railroads.

In the Scilly islands, owing to the lightness of the soil, as much as [illegible] (long) tons of seaweed are frequently applied to an acre of ground for early potatoes, nearly as much for main crop golds and other roots, and sometimes less for grain crops.

Among the defenses of the Panama canal there will be several batteries of 16 and 12-inch rifles, all of which will be concealed in such manner that, with the use of smokeless powder, it will be impossible for an enemy to locate them.

The wheat acreage in 1913 throughout Spain showed a slight decrease with the production somewhat in excess of that of 1912. The same is true of barley and corn (maize), while slight increases in acreage are noted with respect to rye and oats.

A New York homeopath, speaking at the recent convention in Atlantic City, said that conserving the eyesight was a phase of health often overlooked. He said that 50 per cent of blindness in this country was due to conditions that might have been avoided.

More than 60,000 newspapers are now appearing at daily or weekly intervals in the various quarters of the globe. Of these considerably over one-half are printed in the English language, there being 23,000 in the United States and 13,000 in the British empire.

Turin, Italy, is one of the most important moving picture film centers of the world. Eight factories are situated there and practically all the manufacturers are represented. The most popular films involve a love theme or Indian or cowboy incidents. Films of every make in the world are shown there.

The largest of the many huge gas holders in existence is one completed in 1910 for the Newtown Gas Co., Pennsylvania, borough of Queens, New York City. The holder is 251 feet in diameter and 280 feet high. Such is the height of the vast cylinder that it is a familiar landmark for many miles around New York City.

Through the will of M. Brunier of Neuville-sur-Saone, near Lyons, France, $80,000 is to be invested to furnish an annual prize to any French woman, wife of one of the Alpine guides officially recognized by the Alpine Club. She must inhabit a mountain village at an altitude of 2,287 feet and be the mother of seven children born at that altitude.

The independent grand duchy of Luxemburg has an area of 998 square miles and is bounded by Belgium, Germany and France. It belongs to the German customs union. In America consular jurisdiction the agency of Luxemburg is included in the Rotterdam district. This grand duchy should not be confused with Luxemburg province, in Belgium — the largest province in that country.

A German patent has been issued to a scientist of Berlin for a special salt composition which behaves like ice under skates, sleighs and sticks. Demonstrated on a rink in Berlin, scarcely any one of the numerous visitors who ventured upon the smooth surface was aware of the fact that it was salt and not ice upon which he was enjoying himself.

The largest insects in the world are described by O. W. Barrett in the Philippine Agricultural Review. The largest known winged orthopetera is a species of phasmid, or walking stick, recently discovered in Nyassaland. Its body is 10 1-3 inches long. Borneo boasts a wingless phasmid 13 inches long. This is the largest living insect, but was surpassed by a dragon-fly like insect with a wing expanse of 25 inches and a body 14 inches long, which flourished in France in the carboniferous period.

RURAL BRAZIL IS CHANGING

Great Areas Now Being Used for Cattle Raising and Farming.

The Brazilian rural districts are changing as well as the cities, but the change cannot be so rapid. For one thing the country is too big—it is larger than the United States — to be transformed all at once.

Not all the Brazilian country is tropical. The southern part is semi-tropical or temperate. And it is this part of the country that is undergoing change. The coffee plantations are not being transformed, because this industry is fully developed and one coffee plantation is about the same as another. But areas for cattle raising and for general agriculture are being opened up by means of the railways.

An American-English company has acquired 9,000,000 acres of grazing land and is importing breeding cattle from the United States and Europe with which to stock it. An American is at the head of this enterprise. Cattle raising in Brazil has to be on a pretty large scale. The Brazilian pigs give larger litters than in the north and there is a very good domestic market for pork. Corn is easily raised, according to a writer in the Christian Herald.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

A Boy's Success

By Martha. Holden.

...rite saying, oft glibly repeated, ...g the effect that no man is worth ...e than $25,000 a year. Doubtless ...is true, in the main, but I have ...ly been reading of one, whose ...wledge, experience, enthusiasm and ...d work have, in one instance alone, ...ounted to a net profit of $350,000,000 ...those who employed him.

...rge Yeatman was an American boy ...o grew up in New Haven, Conn. ...n Hays Hammond, the great South ...can mining engineer, had known ...eman as a youth and had been im...ssed with his characteristic traits. ...e day, down in Missouri, Yeatman ...d a telegram from Hammond in ...annesburg, Africa, asking him to ...e there.

...This was in 1893, shortly after Mr. ...eman's marriage. Inside of a week ...e young couple started for their far ...e home. Later Yeatman was ap...inted Hammond's successor, work...g for the Guggenheims.

...South African affairs in those days ...re calculated to develop character ...d men. Probably more distinguished ...ineers have come out of that coun...y than from any other. Men like ...eman, in the period following the ...r, received salaries ranging from ...0 to $50,000 a year.

...hy the Guggenheims chose Yeat...n to succeed Hammond was be...se they wanted a man who could ...e things through. A mining en...eer to be successful must be a min...promoter.

...hey are absolutely honest, they ...e of all engineers the most desirable. ...ded with this invincible in...rity, Yeatman soon earned in Africa ...putation for technical skill and for ...ddling responsibilities and putting ...ngs through. Because he can see ...e so-called insurmountable difficult...s Yeatman developed in Chile, South ...erica, what is now the greatest ...er property in the world. Even the ...uggenheims, those giants of mining ...terprise, had deemed this proposi...n impossible. It had been held in ...serve for nearly a hundred years, ...iting for a man big enough to work ...out.

...Send Yeatman down there," said an ...ther, and Yeatman went. He found ...e difficulties, but in what others had called impossibility he saw opportunity.

Here was involved an investment of eight hundred millions, but this much in return is already in sight, with an added net profit of 50 per cent.

Another opportunity came to Yeatman in the copper country of Nevada. He was sent to Ely, where the ore deposits lie about one hundred feet below the surface. To get rid of the overburden, Yeatman adopted a system of large steam shovels that ate the earth in an amazing way. This waste was hauled off in cars and dumped; then the steam shovels began eating out the ore.

In 1912 this plant, on which, through Pope Yeatman, the Guggenheims spent ten millions, yielded a net profit of three million dollars.

Yeatman works. He is no dude engineer. You will find him in the dirtiest places, looking like a laborer. He goes down into the mine or the pit and calls the turn on the fellows there. His chief amusement is routing folks out of bed before daylight.

All his assistants like to work for Yeatman because he is a worker with them, not a boss.

My dear Blade boys, your Aunt Martha has rewritten a little of this true story of an up-to-date boy from McClure's Magazine, because it is a more fascinating tale than any of fiction.

What of this successful, daring and ambitious life purpose can you make serviceable to yourselves?

First of all, the need of honesty in any business or condition of life; then the power to overcome difficulties; the need of self-reliance and of self-control and finally an understanding of men.

Only now and then does a man achieve success in such a "big" way, but it is for every man, while in his boyhood years, to try to look at life large.

A good motto for every one of our boys to live to is: "Keep me large-hearted and whole-souled."

Difficulties are things to be overcome; seize life by the throat and shake the best out of her, if you can't woo or persuade it. Hard work, honesty, faith in God and man—above all, a faith in one's self, which makes for decency and clean living, are some of stepping-stones to a boy's success.

A BOY THOUGHT

I remember my mother's prayers and they have always followed me. They have clung to me all my life.—Abraham Lincoln.

Our Correspondents

Comrade Isaac Pleas, Dayton, Ind., is the grandson of Col. Isaac Pleas who served under Gen. Israel Putnam and under Gen. Washington in the war of the Revolution. Our comrade voted for Fremont in 1856 and for Roosevelt in 1912.

Will someone send a cure for goitre?—J. D. M. (Address here.)

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone." I never yet knew how we were to take that expression. I like better, "Bear ye one another's burdens." That surely is what our Page friends are doing. There is a time for everyone to need sympathy. We do not think of it till it comes (it comes with the need.) I have not much to write this time, but send you all a hearty greeting.—Just Plain Mary.

I am pleased to acknowledge the many effusions from your pens. In some I find a diamond in the rough, and still others whose brilliancy speaks for itself. Now to E. L., of Penna., I would speak a word of praise for Tennessee. Our largest river double tracks through the state. Can you equal that? Good schools and colleges we have, and also have a beautiful blue grass country here, a very desirable country in which to live, and comparatively free from all the plagues. We have had two drouths here in succession, and the price of land is very high. I have been thinking westward I would go, and this in view I would ask any kind reader if they know of any families who are planning to locate together in Colorado, Wyoming, or other western states. I would be very glad to have one or more of their names, and will sincerely thank them in advance. I have learned to prefer a one-people settlement. —A. D. Simpson, Route No. 6, Gallatin, Tenn.

In May, 1864, I was sergeant of a guard detailed to guard the paymaster at Nashville, Tenn. When paying the brigade I stationed a sentinel on duty at 10 a. m., and went to my tent to get my supper. When I returned the sentinel and paymaster were both asleep, with $100,000 of Uncle Sam's money in a tin trunk under the paymaster's bunk. I disarmed the boy on guard asleep, woke the paymaster to see if money was safe, which we found all right. The paymaster and I did not report the boy asleep on duty. Did we do our duty to save the boy or not?—Sergeant Co. M, 4th Tenn. Cav., Tenn.

Will you kindly print a recipe for making wild cherry wine, such as sold by druggists for medical purposes?—Daisy Beery.

Household Hints

Kindly publish recipe for grape wine and grape juice so it will keep in good condition.— H. G., W. Va.

For one gallon of ice cream: One-half box gelatine, three pints cream, three pints milk; sweeten to taste; soak gelatine in one pint of milk until soft, then stir over fire until dissolved; add sugar to the rest of the milk; then cool and strain milk with gelatine into the milk and sugar; One tablespoonful extract.—A. H., Ind.

A. H. assures us of the excellence of this rule, as she has just been eating some. Thank you for the good wish for my share.—M. H.

Cheer-Up Row

To comrades and friends of the Page I am glad to get the cards from so many in different parts of the country and in reply I thank them. The U. S. flag from Miss P. M. is much appreciated.—W. F. D., Tenn.

I have been an interested reader of the Peace Page for some time and have greatly enjoyed reading the letters and poems. I am a public school teacher, having taught during the past six years, but last spring I suffered a nervous breakdown and have not fully recovered from it and it has left me almost an invalid. I cannot get around very much, but am able to read and write. I would like to receive letters, cards or reading matter of any kind.—D. C. Mann.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.—Mencius.

Nature never stands still, nor souls neither; they ever go up or go down. —Julia Dorr.

No man is born into the world, whose work
Is not born with him. —Lowell.

Providence has nothing good or high in store for one who does not resolutely aim at something high or good. A purpose is the eternal condition of success.—T. T. Munger.

Look, therefore, whether the light that is in thee be not darkness.—Luke 11:35.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him; yes, and let him know
That you love him ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow;
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he be dead?
—J. H. Brown.

Show your own colors, sound your own note; it is precisely for this that you are here—to be yourself, to be sincere, give out your own authentic thought—this is your salvation. —Charles Wagner.

TWO BOY POEMS

John Greenleaf Whittier.

A picture memory brings to me;
I look across the years and see
Myself beside my mother's knee.

I feel her gentle hand restrain
My selfish moods, and know again
A child's blind sense of wrong and pain.

But, wiser now, a man gray grown,
My childhood's needs are better known,
My mother's chastening love I own.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

The child, the seed, the grain of corn,
The acorn on the hill,
Each for some separate end is born
In season fit, and still
Each must in strength arise to work
the Almighty Will.

So like a sword the son shall roam
On nobler missions sent;
And as the smith remained at home
In peaceful turret pent,
So sits the while at home the Mother:
well content.

POEMS WANTED

My Heart's Tonight in Texas, and the Battle of Bunker Hill, to Mrs. Kitty Buntin, Culver, Ind.

Columbus Was a Sailor Brave, to Miss L. C. Kennedy, Curran, Ill.

Mollie Bender, Sweet Mohee, Nellie Gray and Little Brown Jug, to Mrs. Lolie O. Davis, Alvy, W. Va.

Red Wing, to R. G. Bolen, Luray, Va.

Red Wing, Casey Jones, Johnson's Mule and Nellie Gray, to Roy Faris, Amelia, Va.

Life on the Ocean Wave.
Sailing O'er the Boundless Sea.
The Vacant Chair.
Battleship Maine to Ethel Kuhens, Endicott, W. Va.

A MERRY-GO-ROUNDER'S FAMILY

Here we have "Tennessee Koon and Her Cubs," so styled by Mrs. Tennessee Koon Moneymaker, one of the many Blade contributors who have put sunshine into the Merry-Go-Round columns. Mrs. Moneymaker's children are all boys. From youngest to oldest they are: Paul, Bruce, Mike and Joe.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

ELIZABETH'S FLOWER

I'll tarry but a moment this time, but I do so want to be in the vanguard to register my vote for the white carnation—Elizabeth's flower. Whatever day is chosen, let us take this one of our departed friend's "pointers"—"I wish happiness to everyone"—as our motto for the day.

I want to thank The Blade editor for the information so kindly given and his aproval of thus honoring our beloved one. I wish the choice of the flower could be unanimous, but, of course, there are members in the Blade family who never knew "Elizabeth" and so perhaps would not feel as the older members do about it.

I want to talk of Kansas, but I've learned by experience I mustn't say to much, so I am hoping some other "Sunflower" will blossom in behalf of our sunny land.—Mary S. Whitsitt, Kansas.

I believe every member would agree on the white carnation and think this a fine suggestion as well as the choice of a motto. Let us have more expressions on this subject. Write more from Kansas whenever you wish, dear friend, and I hope there will be many others from there who will write.—M. H.

HANS WAGNER

Thank you all for the nice things you say of your home states. Nothing quite equals patriotism, especially the local kind, and I love to think we are all loyal and true to the state which provided our living and education.

Pennsylvania Patriot, what you said of your state was all right so far as it went, but didn't you leave out something of great importance? Who but Pennsylvania provided one John H. Wagner, otherwise known as "Hans" Wagner, "Old Honus," and a few other well known titles? Don't you think we of the west know and appreciate him?

Several years ago, when I was at the sentimental or "hero-worshiping" age, I chose "Hans" Wagner for my hero, much to the disgust of my school girl chums, who in every case selected some popular, handsome, matinee idol. Occasionally we meet together and laugh over our girlish fad, but to this day I retain a certain fondness for Mr. Wagner. Isn't it a great thing for a man to be able to stand the light of newspaper publicity for 15 years or more and still hold his place in the hearts of the people? So much for clean, moral living. Thank Pennsylvania for him and more of his kind.

Some day I'll tell you of my state, of its hills and its valleys, its trout streams and its coast fishing, of its fruit culture and its dairying, of its mining and its milling—oh, it's a great state, too, this one away out here in the land of the Setting Sun."—Grinalot.

LATE COMERS

Good evening, M. G. R.'s. I am very, very late today, but you will excuse me I know, when I tell you that the good man was not at home and had to bring with me the four young Tennessee coons; and as I couldn't hurry the little fellows along it has taken us some little time to make the journey. But here we are. Now if you expected to see some four-footed creatures with bead-like eyes and fur on their backs you are disappointed. Like some children—of a great many years ago—whose father, after having seen my brother and I, went home and told them that he saw some "little coons" while in the village, whereupon the children were brought to see the "little coons," and on going home they said, "We saw those 'little coons' up there and they were just like us.'"

Sorry, M. G. R.'s, but I didn't get started in time to get here for the reunion; don't suppose anyone missed me, but I missed you.

I believe when I last visited you our little den was in central Illinois, but we are natives and lovers of "sunny Tennessee," hence back again to Dixieland we traveled one summer day.

Yet central Illinois is a fine place to live, a beautiful country, so level that in the early spring, before the leaves burst forth and crops are planted, you can see almost from one small town to the other. Someone else in describing it, said, you could see the great locomotives so very far off that it looked like a huge serpent gliding along at its leisure, which is true. Corn and oats are raised there in abundance. It certainly is a pretty country and to one who has always lived among hills and mountains it seems more beautiful, but give me my dear old south, for it's "Home, sweet home," to me.

What has become of Cor Cordum? If he isn't swallowed up in one of the Arkansas swamps, we would be glad to know when "he and Sal" are going to invite us down to eat the big red apples.

And New England Girl, you surely have that "tooth fixed" and the "calf in the pen" by this time. Let us hear from you.

Suppose the M. G. R.'s all send their pictures to the M. G. R. column. An M. G. R. album would be fine.

Well, Martha has snatched our pictures now, and as it will take us about as long to go as it did to come, we must be traveling, but some day in the far distant future, you may be visited again by the Tennessee Coon and her cubs.—Carrie Koon Moneymaker.

A FEMINIST

M. H. suggested a boys' day. Why not have a girls' day? Are not they worthy of a day? The papers are full of how to keep the boy on a farm. Give the boy a chance. They never tell how to keep the girl on the farm, or tell how to give them a chance. Don't you think the girls help as much on a farm as a boy? But still you are praising the boy. Why don't you say something in honor of the girl? Don't they deserve it? People would say give the boy horse, pig, amusements, games, fix his room nice, etc. Don't girls appreciate these things? Give the girls a broom, dish cloth, dust caps, a few clothes and some one to boss them, telling them to do this and do it right. We girls ought to have a chance, the same as a boy. Not to run the boys down, us girls like the boys as well as anyone, but there is no use of people bragging up the boys' side and letting the girls' side drop. Let's hear more from others on this subject. Don't forget the girls have a feeling. Have a horse on the farm that the girls are not afraid to ride and drive, and let them use it. You have one for the boys. Give them a cow, a flock of chickens and spending money once in a while. They earn it. If it wasn't for the girls the boys would never have a wife to wash, cook and darn for them. Have a girl day. We girls can yell as loud as a boy. Don't forget the girl. Lets hear more from people. I believe in giving the girl a little praise and chance. Don't forget them entirely. Some of these old bachelors are running down women's clothing. If they should ever get a wife, wonder what she would wear? Men's clothing, I expect.—A Girl.

Hooray for the feminist movement! Let's have a girls' day. Say October 8? That will give you time for some good letters, stories and anedotes to help the girl. I like girls so well that I can't hear from too many of them. Some have written me splendid letters, and you can't please your Aunt Martha any better than to write her about yourself.—M. H.

FROM NEBRASKA

I live in western Nebraska. I am only a young girl, but I think some of the styles are ridiculous. I will say that I do not like to look like a back number, but I would not wear some of the dresses which are so extreme in style. I love to do fancywork and housework. I also like to do gardening, especially among my flowers, from which I get much enjoyment. I think every home should have flowers, even if it is only one or two small beds.—Country Lassie, Neb.

Every home should have flowers, and it is very fitting that young girls should cultivate the blossoms.—M. H.

Poets' Corner

THE ROOM UNDER THE RAFTERS

Edwin B. Lowe, in Good Housekeeping.

The little room under the rafters—
Oh, me! how swift years have fled,
Since my brother and I, in the days long gone by,
Slept there in the low trundle-bed.
Its rocker, tall-backed, and the stand
Painted blue as the sky, and the bureau so high,
And the looking-glass small as your hand.

I remember the old-fashioned rose bush
That bloomed in its pot on the sill
Of the window so low where the vines used to grow,
The hop vines, with leaves like a frill.
I remember the chest in the corner,
And the odorous herbs asway
In the breezes that blew the low window through,
Bearing scent of the flowers and hay.

I remember how often ere sunrise,
The robins my slumbers would break,
As they sung just outside the old roof brown and wide,
In the elms which the winds loved to shake;
And how often at morn have I listened,
And while sunset was staining the west,
To the twitter sweet of the swallow so fleet,
As she built in the eaves her clay nest.

Oh, the years have been many and varied
Since I knew the sweet peace of that home—
Since I knew the rare bliss of a mother's fond kiss;
And at times when alone there will come
A yearning, an infinite longing
For that dear childhood home far away—
For the old friends and best, and a night's peaceful rest
In that room neath the rafters so gray.

THE GRAND ARMY BADGE

From One of Our Boys in Blue.

When my last farewells are spoken
To the friends who hold me dear,
And no more to eartly roll-calls
I shall promptly answer "here."
When I sleep the sleep unbroken
And have found a restful rest,
With my coat of blue about me
And the badge upon my breast.

Let my comrades bear me gently
To my tent beneath the sod,
That my body there may moulder,
As my spirit goes to God;
Trusting I have found a welcome
To an everlasting rest,
With my coat of blue about me
And the badge upon my breast.

Soon the last Grand Army comrade
Will the general order hear:
"Let the veteran be promoted,
He has done with duty here."
For the faithful and true-hearted
From the north, the east or west,
With the coat of blue about him
And the badge upon his breast.

May our grand and glorious country
Never lack defenders true,
Should there come a time of peril
For the flag "Red, White and Blue;"
May our country's spotless honor
He upheld with willing zest,
And the coat of blue respected
With the badge upon its breast.

All the long and weary marches
We may now remember well;
Battles fierce and blazing campfires,
Cannons' roar and shriek of shell;
Rifle crack and musket rattle,
From them all we gladly rest,
With the coat of blue about us
And the badge upon our breast.

JOHNNY'S GARDEN

I'm going to have a garden, yes; but you need not suppose
That in it will be planted a tulip or a rose,
For I'm going to purchase the plants that I like best,
And here's a list of some of them—I've not thought up the rest.
I'm very fond of oyster stew, and oysters broiled or fried,
And so I'll have an oyster plant, to keep me well supplied.
And as I just love omelets—and sometimes hens won't lay—
A thrifty eggplant I'll set out, and pick the eggs each day.

Then I am very fond of pie—and they're kept out of reach—
So I'll have three large pieplants, an apple and mince and peach.
And I shall have a rubber plant and when there's rain or frost
I'll just run out and pick a pair—for mine are always lost.
Another plant I want to buy, I've never seen it yet,
But seems to me it would be wise some candytuft to get.
And so, you see, I've thought up all the things that I like best,
And, as I said, I haven't yet decided on the rest.

WHO KNOWS

Rev. Chas. C. Tracy, in Chicago Advance.

Who knows that, from heaven, we mortals
Are fenced with immensity's bars?
Who knows that the home of the blessed
Is farther away than the stars?

Who knows but the glory eternal
Folds us here, as the bright summer day
Folds the chrysalis dreaming in darkness
Of sunshine and flowers far away?

Perhaps the sweet songs of the angels
Swell round us unheard as we weep;
Perhaps our lost loved ones lay softly
Their hands on our brows, as we sleep.

Perhaps, if our eyes were but opened,
The visions of bliss would appear;
Perhaps, while our hearts fall with longing,
The there that we sigh for is here.

GIVE THE BEST YOU HAVE

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your time of need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gift will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

THE SONG OF LIFE

By John Greenleaf Whittier.

A dreary place would be this earth,
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands on breast or brow,
To keep the thrilling love chords tender.

The sterner souls would grow more stern,
Unfeeling nature more inhuman,
And man to stoic coldness turn,
And woman would be less than woman.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be,
Were there no little people in it.

TIRED MOTHERS

By Mrs. Albert Smith.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers folding yours so tight;—
You do not prize this blessing overmuch,
You are almost too tired to pray tonight.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do today,—
We are so dull and thankless; and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft, and tenderly,
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night when you sit down to rest,
You miss this elbow from your tired knee;
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into teir grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heart-ache then!

I wonder so that moters ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor;
I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more;

I could mend a broken cart today,
Tomorrow make a kite, to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;—
My singing birdling from its nest is flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

A LITTLE BOY IN BLUE

A mother sits in sadness, thinking of her only son,
As she looks up at two pictures on the wall;
They are all that's left to cheer her and she say, "Thy will be done,"
As she mourns for him who's gone beyond recall.
One shows him as a little boy, in soldier clothes, at play,
With his army lying scattered on the floor;
The other in his uniform, the day he marched away,
And he said "Good-bye," alas, for evermore.

Chorus—
Is it strange, when the band starts playing,
That her eyes fill up with tears,
As the soldiers pass her window,
And the streets ring out with cheers,
For it's then her heart beats saddest,
And it seems that it can't be true,
As she looks up at the pictures
Of her little boy in blue.

The war that took him from her has been o'er many years,
And the troops that pass are only on parade;
But as she watches them go by she's thinking through her tears
Of her own boy marching while the music played.
The pictures hanging on the wall they seem to blend in one,
And she seems to hear a voice, "I miss you, too;"
That's why she's heavy-hearted, for when all is said and done,
He was only just her little boy in blue.

A BOY I KNOW

By Rebecca B. Foresman.

I know a boy who has a watch,
But never thinks to wind it,
And when he ought to be on time
He's always just behind it.

And when he has a task to do,
He says "Wait till tomorrow;"
And when he cannot find his things,
He simply says, "I'll borrow."

That boy may make a business man—
I know he wants to do it—
But he must mend his careless ways
Or he will live to rue it.

That boy must do his work today,
And plan work for tomorrow;
Good habits, everybody knows,
Are something boys can't borrow.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might,
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Nebraska Girl.

I live in northwestern Nebraska; not so far west after all. This foot hills country is a nice place to live—mountain air, nice scenery, the best water in the world and oceans of sunshine.

There are coyotes, bobcats, prairie dogs, gophers, rabbits and dozens of other small animals and many kinds of birds—meadow larks are most numerous. If you don't think we have flowers, just come out late in May and you'll see. There are several kinds of wild sweet peas and so many other flowers that I shall not try to name them. If someone would press some trailing arbutus for me I would send them some flowers that grow here. "Keep still about the flowers and tell us about the cowboys," I hear someone say. Well, the kind we have here cultivate potatoes and corn on week days and are just common farmers. Then, when Sunday comes, they crimp a felt hat up to a peak, tie a red bandanna handkerchief around their necks, put on long wristed gloves and some spurs and chaps, if they have them, and then they get on a horse and ride somewhere and think they are "cowboys." If there is any real cow-chasing to be done at home they let the girls do it, usually. And just between you and me I wouldn't wonder if most of the cowboys nowadays were about the same. What do you want to hear about next time, a rattlesnake den or the Indian legend of Crow Butte?—Alice Miller, Belmont, Neb.

Better write two letters next time, Alice, so we can hear about both.—M. H.

The Busy Bees.

My father is a beekeeper. He has 19 hives of bees now. We live one and a half miles west of Indianapolis. My mother goes into town about four times a week and delivers honey. My mother and father take care of the bees, and I of the chickens. We have only 24 little chickens yet, but expect to have more. My favorite amusement is music. I am taking music lessons. The girls in Indiana do not go horseback riding very much. I would like to go horseback riding with some of the girls from Virginia. I will be 15 years old August 13. I would like to correspond with some of the young folks between the ages of 15 and 18.—Blanche Chapman, R. R. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Medal Boy.

I've just been reading The Blade about 10 weeks, and I enjoy the Peace Page most. I am 20 years old, and have been going to school since I was 6. I won a gold medal last year for making the highest average percentage on my certificate of anyone in the county. I've taught three terms. Would enjoy getting letters and cards from the boys and girls.—Floyd E. Dotson, Henning, W. Va.

A Prize Winner.

I am an "Oregonian" girl and live about 80 miles from the Pacific ocean. I think Oregon a very beautiful place because there is so much beautiful scenery here. Many kinds of wood grow here, but mostly fir; there are dense forests of it everywhere.

I love music very dearly and play the piano. How many of The Blade friends love music?

Last year at the Children's Industrial fair I won ten prizes and also won the best general exhibit. The year before I won only three prizes, but it was the first year the fair association was organized.

I go to school and am in the eighth grade. My birthday is November 2; I will be 14. I would like to receive cards from the musical friends.—Katie Brown, McKindley, Oregon.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Fleta Merryfield, 10, Delta, Iowa, has an eight-year-old sister Marjorie. Their hobbies are going to school and playing with dolls. Fleata takes music lessons.

Hilliyard Coudrey, 14, Rutherfordton, N. C., helps with the farm work and also to haul logs for his father. He does not think it right to rob birdsnests, but, I am sorry to say, he sees no harm in shooting rabbits and squirrels.

Ada R. Novell, 10, Ten Mile, W. Va., has two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Roy, Glen, Artie and Cesley. Ada thinks that more of the Upshur county people should write.

Alma Gray, Endeavor, Wis., has lived since babyhood, when her mother died, with her grandparents in the country. She enjoys the country, and likes the letters of our family. Her birthday is December 20.

Clara Potter, 11, Bowling Green, Ind., has for her hobbies, fishing, music and horseback riding.

Our Cook Book

Cucumber Pickles—Mrs. D., Ohio.: Take one gallon of pure vinegar, one cup each of salt and dry mustard, one one or two cups of sugar. Pick your cucumbers every morning, wash an wipe carefully and place under a light weight in the vinegar, till the jar is filled. When the gallon of vinegar is all taken up, add more with the same proportions of other ingredients, till all are pickled. If kept in a very large jar, a board cut to fit is best for a weight, a plate for a small jar. I think Mrs. D. will like this recipe. I used the last of mine in July and they were nice and crisp. If the vinegar shows signs of working toward spring, I drain it off and bring it to a boil and allow to get cold before returning to the pickles. I think the smaller we pick them the nicer they are.—Just Plain Mary.

Others sending cold pickle recipes are Janet of Pa., and Mrs. M., N. Y. As these recipes are almost identical the first one received is used and all the sisters cordially thanked for their ready response.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

WILD BEASTS

I am a young man, 25 the 25th of August. My greatest hobby is hunting. I have killed a great deal of all kinds of animals, such as foxes, coons, wildcats, and ninety-nine deer, but the greatest sport that I have ever had was last Friday. My brother and I were out horseback riding, and we saw two bears, an old mother bear and her cub, about half grown. We chased them on horseback and began to shoot them. We ran them about a mile and I ran up on her and shot her in the side of the head with a load of buckshot and killed her. I had never seen a bear before in my life. I live on a farm near a big lake and have lots of fun fishing and hunting. Would be glad to exchange cards.—W. H. S., Fla.

What did the poor little lonesome boy do? You should have killed it, for as long as its mother had to die, M. H.

HATEFUL WAR

Where is world peace? Gone; regarded by none of the belligerents, thought of by none—a mere shadow of something which was and is no more. For the desires of the fighters bend in a single direction; their aims are one; to devastate, to ruin, to kill! What shame that the noble peace would thus unrighteously have been stolen! How ominious that the world's great powers should have cast aside the bonds which create friendship between man and man! How sadly sad that the good will of multitudes should be destroyed and animosity enthroned! For the whole world will recoil and stand aghast when the tremendous loss is made known. Its immensity will be incomparable.

How degrading, how utterly demoralizing is this terrific struggle! It is a proof of debasing brutality.

But after the tempest comes the calm: for we have the assurance that ultimately peace will conquer, and the din and clamor of conflict, permanent-ly cease. Sometime, perhaps, men will come to realize the value of life and the awfulness of taking it. Then they shall see that peace is greater than war, for the God over all is the God of peace.—F. C. H., Ind.

Our friend is right. Peace must triumph; war never can. Why are nations so short sighted? Selfish greed is the cause of this war.—M. H.

GUNNEN

Away back in the 50's, while in northern Michigan, my father was a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. Father died in 1881. I have been a reader of the Blade a goodly portion of the time since then. In the Blade of August 6 I read an article written by a Michigan man, "A Nature Student." He spoke of intending a cruise of some of the island in Lake Michigan, and view the old stamping grounds of the Mormons, who were driven off many years ago by the United States soldiers. Well do I remember the event, for at that time six full grown sturdy men of that sect called at our home in the woods, on the bank of the Grand Traverse bay, six miles south of the Rapids. It was just at dark. They demanded of mother something to eat, and lodgings for six. They got what they called for. Father at that time was away from home working at his trade to support the family. Each of these men was supplied with a full brown gun. When it came time to retire, mother directed our guests upstairs, where there were accommodations for the six, while a portion of the family slept on the floor below. Our house was a good sized log house, and the roof floors were made of slabs which we picked up along the bay shores. On going to bed the guns were left downstairs, and mother took them in charge, hiding them away. The night passed quietly. Mother arose early, putting the guns back in place, and prepared an early breakfast, which was eaten with a relish and our unexpected company, with but few words of appreciation for their accommodations, made a hasty departure. The Michigan man asks all nature students from 16 to 60 years to write to him. The address we have is B. J. R., Michigan. One might just as well address it thus, B. J. R., Atlantic Ocean, he would get it just as quick, as in the former address. And there are many other instances similar to this one just mentioned. I would suggest this, that all articles written for the Peace Page, where the man's address is given, to have the same put in full. Who of the readers of the Peace Page will say Amen?—J. K. A., Fla.

I can understand your feeling perfectly in this matter, and I sincerely wish we could print every name in full, But it is really a protection to our readers to do this, and a rule of our paper, which tries to deal wisely with all such problems. If you wish an address, write to me, and I shall be delighted to forward it to you, or to advertise for it, so that you may receive it without much delay. Talk all you possible can on the Page. It is a family sitting room, and there is good family spirit here. You have furnished us a spirited ancedote, which all the readers will enjoy, and I feel sure it will lead to more pioneer tales.—M. H.

THE GOVERNMENT POST CARD

It is with a heart full of love and gratitude that I write and thank you all for the many little acts of kindness shown me on my birthday. What a blessing it was to me, to know that my dear friends remembered me so generously. May God bless you all. It was a happy day, and I never will forget the ones that were so very kind. Happiness is contagious. The purest of pleasure comes from making other people happy. There is much happiness in the world, but there is also a great deal of unhappiness and sorrow. Is it not true that those of us who are blessed with a cheerful disposition, and see the rosy side of life, should do our utmost to cause our less fortunate brothers and sisters to see the world as we see it? We really can do a great deal towards cheering our friends on their way by dropping them an occasional note of greeting and good cheer. Most of us find it rather difficult to write letters, as frequently they should be written. In spite of ourselves we allow the ties of friendship to be severed when an occasional message would prevent it. The advent of the post card is a blessing to humanity. The post card is particularly convenient on such occasions as birthdays and holidays. All of us have birthdays, and we like to be remembered. It is really a burden to send gifts as often as we really desire, and the post card often answers the purpose. God's blessing on all of you.—Eunice Lee, Mo.

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

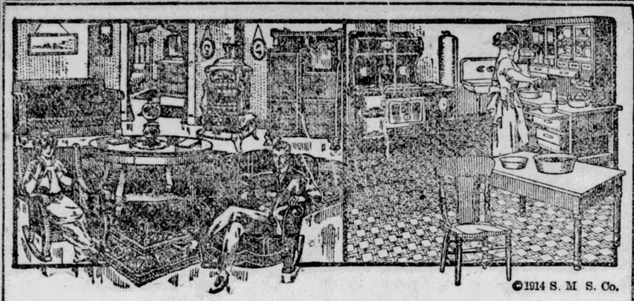
May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich. —"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, R. F. D., No. 1, Hebron, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



©1914 S. M. S. Co.

Don't Pay Now

For Home Things—Buy on Credit—Pay Next Year

Our New Way—No Red Tape

Under our plan, when you ask for our catalog we immediately open your charge account. No references are required, no contract, no security. We mail your credit card with our catalog.

Whatever you order is sent on approval. You have 30 days to decide about buying. We pay freight both ways on anything you return.

We give you one year's credit. You pay as convenient, a little cash each month. It is very easy. Simply lay aside 2 or 3 cents a day.

Save 5 Profits

By dealing direct we save you five profits. By enormous buying we secure amazing prices. At usual prices, most things we sell would cost you one-half more.

We furnish, on the average, 10,000 homes weekly in this easy, pleasant way. Over two million people now have charge accounts here.

Big Book Free

Our Fall Bargain Book pictures thousands of things, many in actual colors. You never saw such an exhibit. It is so big that it costs us 31 per copy, yet we mail it free. Send this coupon for it. Look it over, see our prices, pick out what you need. Your credit card will go with it, so you may order when you wish. Send the coupon now.

Get our Stove Book, too.

$1 Brings Bed Outfit

By Ordering right from this paper you can get this bargain on approval. Iron Bed has continuous posts 1 1-16 in. thick. Filling rods in head and foot ends are 5-16 in. thick, joined to cross rails by neat ornaments. Bed is 57 in. high at head and 33½ in. high at foot end. Comes in white, pea green, blue or vernis martin, and in 4 ft. 6 in. size only. Steel Frame Spring made of extra strong link fabric. Good Mattress has top layer of cotton and extra quality ticking, nicely tufted. Shipping weight, complete set, 125 pounds.

No. E4B6000. Price, bed, spring, mattress $7.65

$7.65 65 cents Monthly

A Dollar Book

Picturing 5,125 Things in

Furniture, Carpets—Rugs, Oilcloths, etc., Draperies, Baby Cabs, Blankets—Linens, Silverware, Chinaware, Sewing Machines, Bicycles—Toys, Cameras—Guns, Pictures—Clocks

Pay 3 Cents a Day

SPIEGEL, MAY, STERN CO. (760)
1494 W. 35th Street, Chicago

Mail me your Fall Furniture Book. Also the books I mark below.
____Stove Book. ____Watches and Jewelry.
____Fall Styles for Women.

Name _____

Address _____

Write plainly. Give full address. Check which catalogs you want.

Spiegel, May, Stern Co.

1494 W. 35th Street, Chicago

"Gains 22 Pounds In 23 Days"

Remarkable Experience of F. Gagnon. Builds Up Weight Wonderfully.

"I was all run down to the very bottom," writes F. Gagnon. "I had to quit work, I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds in 23 days."

"Sargol has put 10 pounds on me in 14 days," states W. O. Roberts. "It has made me sleep well, enjoy what I ate and enabled me to work with interest and pleasure."

A PLUMP, STRONG, ROBUST BODY.

"Before I took Sargol people used to call me 'skinny' but now my name is changed. My whole body is stout. Have gained 15 pounds and am gaining yet. I look like a new man," declared another man who had just finished the Sargol treatment.

Would you, too, like to quickly put from 10 to 30 lbs. of good, solid, "stay-there" flesh, fat and muscular tissue between your skin and bones?

Don't say it can't be done. Try it. Let us send you free a 50c package of Sargol and prove what it can do for you.

More than half a million thin men and women have gladly made this test and that Sargol does succeed, does make thin folks fat even where all else has failed, is best proved by the tremendous business we have done. No drastic diet, flesh creams, massage, oils or emulsions, but a simple, harmless home treatment. Cut out the coupon and send for this Free package today, enclosing only 10 cents in silver to help pay postage, packing, etc.

Address The Sargol Co., 336X Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Take Sargol with your meals and watch it work. This test will tell the story.

FREE SARGOL COUPON

This coupon, with 10c in silver to help pay postage, packing, etc., and to show good faith, entitles the holder to one 50c package of Sargol Free. Address The Sargol Co., 336X Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

GET RID OF THAT FAT

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. Sent on request. Ask for my pay when reduced offer. My treatment has reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense. DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician State N. Y., 58 Second Ave., N. Y., Desk 59.

No More Desire for Tobacco

Arthur Krouse is a locomotive fireman who had been using tobacco since he was a boy. About two years ago he began to have spells of illness. His memory was getting very bad and his eyes bothered him a good deal. He had tried in vain to conquer the habit until he got a certain book and now he is freed from the thralldom of tobacco and his health is wonderfully improved. Anyone who desires to read the book can obtain it absolutely free by writing to Edward J. Woods, M 490, Station E, New York City. It tells how the habit of smoking, chewing or snuff taking can be conquered in three days.

ALL THESE FREE

This GOLD PLATED EMBOSSED LOCKET and 22-in. CHAIN—Locket opens to hold two pictures and is set with a perfect simulitude DIAMOND—and these 4 GOLD PLATED RINGS to anyone that will sell only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c each and return us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Order at once. Address A.W. DALE MFG. CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Do You Want a $250.00 Motorcycle FREE

On October 31, 1914, FARM LIFE is going to give you or some one else a $250.00, 8 h. p., twin cylinder Harley-Davidson Motorcycle FREE. This is your opportunity to own a motorcycle without it costing you a cent. Not only that, but we pay you liberally in cash for everything you do while earning it.

Golden Treasures Await You Almost for the Asking. You know the Arabian Nights story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp—how he could get anything in the world he wanted by just rubbing his lamp. Well, you won't even have to do that much, but just write and tell us what it is that you want and don't be surprised if we send it to you by return mail. We have boxes and boxes of rich treasures for YOU and we want you to have them.

Remember we pay you in cash for all you do. There is no waiting or delaying. You get your cash commissions and EXTRA SPECIAL REWARDS right away. In order to start you off right we will give you 2,000 Points FREE if you will send us the correct solution to the puzzle. The letters in the 9 squares, when put together, make three words mentioned in this advertisement. The first has 4 letters, the second 2 letters and the third 3 letters. Don't hesitate but write us immediately. Get started NOW and mail the puzzle to us with your name and address and receive 2,000 points FREE. Get these 2,000 FREE POINTS and you will start off with a jump. Write now. You can't afford to delay. It is easy to win.

FARM LIFE MOTORCYCLE CLUB, Dept. M-19 SPENCER, INDIANA

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

phorically speaking, he himself "threw her into high." He, too, had caught a fleeting glimpse of cruel yellow eyes and half-open mouth within startling proximity of his person.

With streaming coat-tails and shiny silk hat, Professor Archimedes Q. Porter fled through the moonlight close upon the heels of Mr. Samuel T. Philander.

Before them a point of the jungle ran out toward a narrow promontory, and it was for the haven of the trees he saw there that Samuel T. Philander directed his prodigious leaps and bounds; and from the shadows of this same spot peered too keen eyes in interested appreciation of the race.

It was Tarzan of the apes who watched, with face agrin, this odd game of follow-the-leader.

He knew the two men were safe enough from attack in so far as the lion was concerned. The very fact that Numa had foregone such easy prey at all convinced the wise forest craft of Tarzan that Numa had already dined.

The lion might stalk them until hungry again, but the chances were that if not angered he would soon tire of the sport and slink back to his jungle lair.

Really, the one great danger was that one of the men might stumole and fall, and then the yellow devil would be upon him in a moment and the joy of the kill would be too great a temptation to withstand.

So Tarzan swung quickly to a lower limb in line with the approaching fugitives; and as Mr. Samuel T. Philander came panting and blowing beneath him, already too spent to struggle up to the safety of the limb, Tarzan reached down and, grasping him by the collar of his coat, yanked him to the limb by his side.

Another moment brought the professor within the sphere of the friendly grip, and he, too was drawn upward to safety just as the baffled Numa, with a roar, leaped to recover his vanishing quarry.

For a moment the two men clung, panting, to the great branch, while Tarzan squatted with his back to the stem of the tree, watching them with mingled curiosity and amusement.

It was the professor who first broke the silence.

"I am deeply pained, Mr. Philander, that you should have evinced such a paucity of manly courage in the presence of one of the lower orders, and by your crass timidity have caused me to exert myself to such an unaccustomed degree in order that I might resume my discourse. As I was saying, Mr. Philander, when you interrupted me, the Moors—"

"Professor Archimedes Q. Porter," broke in Mr. Philander in icy tones, "the time has arrived when patience becomes a crime and mayhem appears garbed in the mantle of virtue. You have accused me of cowardice. You have insinuated that you ran only to overtake me, not to escape the clutches of the lion.

"Have a care, Professor Archimedes Q. Porter; I am a desperate man. Goaded by long suffering patience, the worm will turn."

"Tut-tut, Mr. Philander—tut-tut!" cautioned Professor Porter, you forget yourself."

"I forget nothing as yet, Professor Archimedes Q. Porter; but, believe me, sir, I am tottering on the verge of forgetfulness as to your exalted position in the world of science and your gray hairs."

The professor sat in silence for a few minutes, and the darkness hid the grim smile that wreathed his wrinkled countenance. Presently he spoke.

"Look here, Skinny Philander," he said in belligerent tones, "if you are lookin' for a scrap, peel off your coat and come down on the ground, and I'll punch your head just as I did sixty years ago in the alley back of Porky Evans' barn."

"Ark!" gasped the astonished Mr. Philander. "Lordy, how good that sounds! When you're human, Ark, I love you. Somehow, it seems as though you had forgotten how to be human for the last twenty years.

The professor reached out a thin, trembling old hand through the darkness until it found his old friend's shoulder.

"Forgive me, Skinny," he said softly. "It hasn't been quite twenty years, and Heaven alone knows how hard I have tried to be 'human' for Jane's sake, and yours, too, since my other Jane was taken away."

Another old hand stole up from Mr. Philander's side to clasp the one that lay upon his shoulder, and no other message could better have translated the one heart to the other.

They did not speak for some minutes. The lion below them paced nervously back and forth. The third figure in the tree was hidden by the dense shadows near the stem. He, too, was silent—motionless as a graven image.

"You certainly pulled me up into this tree just in time," said the professor at last. "I want to thank you. You saved my life."

"But I didn't pull you up here, professor," said Mr. Philander. "Bless me! The excitement of the moment quite caused me to forget that I myself was drawn up here by some outside agency. There must be someone or something in this tree with us."

"Eh?" ejaculated Professor Porter. "Are you quite positive, Mr. Philander?"

"Most positive, professor," replied Mr. Philander. "And," he added, "I think we should thank the party. He may be sitting right next to you now, professor."

"Eh? What's that? Tut-tut, Mr. Philander, tut-tut!" said Professor Porter, edging cautiously nearer to Mr. Philander.

Just then it occurred to Tarzan of the apes that Numa had loitered beneath the tree for a sufficient length of time, so he raised his young head toward the heavens, and there rang out upon the terrified ears of the two old men the awful warning challenge of the anthropoid.

The two friends, huddled trembling in their precarious position on the limb, saw the great lion halt in his restless pacing as the blood-curdling cry smote his ears, and then slink quickly into the jungle, to be instantly lost to view.

"Even the lion trembles in fear," whispered Mr. Philander.

"Most remarkable, most remarkable," murmured Professor Porter, clutching frantically at Mr. Philander to regain the balance which the sudden fright had so perilously endangered. Unfortunately for them, both Mr. Philander's center of equilibrium was at that very moment hanging upon the ragged edge of nothing, so that it needed but the gentle impetus supplied by the additional weight of Professor Porter's body to topple the devoted secretary from the limb.

For a moment they swayed uncertainly, and then, with mingled and most unscholarly shrieks, they pitched headlong from the tree, locked in frenzied embrace.

It was quiet some moments ere either moved, for both were positive that any such attempt would reveal so many breaks and fractures as to make further progress impossible.

At length Professor Porter essayed an attempt to move one leg. To his surprise, it responded to his will as in days gone by. He now drew up its mate and stretched it forth again.

"Most remarkable," he murmured.

"Thank heaven, professor," whispered Mr. Philander fervently, "You're not dead, then?"

"Tut-tut, Mr. Philander, tut-tut!" cautioned Professor Porter. "I do not know as yet."

With infinite solicitude Professor Porter wiggled his right arm—joy! It was intact. Breathlessly he waved his left arm above his prostrate body—it waved!

"Most remarkable, most remarkable," he said.

"To whom are you signaling, professor?" asked Mr. Philander in an excited tone.

Professor Porter deigned to make no response to this puerile inquiry. Instead, he raised his head gently from the ground, nodding it back and forth a half dozen times.

"Most remarkable," he breathed. "It remains intact."

Mr. Philander had not moved from where he had fallen; he had not dared the attempt. How, indeed, could one move when one's arm and legs and back were broken?

One eye was buried in the soft loam; the other, rolling sidewise, was fixed in awe upon the strange gyrations of Professor Porter.

"How sad" exclaimed Mr. Philander, half aloud. "Concussion of the brain, superinducing total mental aberration. How very sad, indeed"

Professor Porter rolled over upon his stomach. Gingerly he bowed his back until he resembled a huge tomcat in proximity to a yelping dog. Then he sat up and felt of various portions of his anatomy.

"They are all here," he ejaculated.

Whereupon he rose, and, bending a scathing glance upon the still prostrate form of Mr. Samuel T. Philander, he said:

"Tut-tut, Mr. Philander; this is no time to indulge in slothful ease. We must be up and doing."

Mr. Philander lifted his other eye out of the mud and gazed in speechless rage at Professor Porter. Then he attempted to rise; nor could there have been any more surprised than he when his efforts were immediately crowned with marked success.

He was still bursting with rage, however, at the cruel injustice of Professor Porter's insinuation, and was on the point of rendering a tart rejoinder when his eyes fell upon a strange figure standing a few paces away, scrutinizing them intently.

Professor Porter had recovered his shiny silk hat, which he had brushed carefully upon the sleeve of his coat and replaced upon his head. When he saw Mr. Philander pointing to something behind him, he turned to behold a giant, naked but for a loin-cloth and a few metal ornaments, standing motionless before him.

"Good evening, sir," said the professor, lifting his hat.

For reply, the giant motioned them to follow them, and set off up the beach in the direction from which they had recently come.

"I think it the part of discretion to follow him," said Mr. Philander.

To Be Continued.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING SEPTEMBER

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITLE.

WITH the arrival of the autumn months our evening skies again present the transitional aspect between the stars of summer and those of winter. The great summer group of Virgo has quite disappeared and only the extreme eastern borders of Scorpio linger with us, while the very brilliant and interesting Taurus—the first of the bright winter groups—is just beyond the eastern borders of our evening map, but has not yet entered the early evening sky.

The September Stars.

Meanwhile, the stars which we see are those belonging distinctively to the heavens in autumn. Almost overhead there shines out the very brilliant Vega; exactly south is the golden Altair; high in the west rides the great Arcturus, and finally, in the southeast, we see the beautiful, reddish Fomalhaut — the Solitary One—which to the astrologers portended eminence, fortune and power. This last star is the most truly of all an autumn star, since it is only seen in our evening heavens during the autumn months; in December it will withdraw from our skies until another autumn has come.

The beautiful Northern Cross is now at the very highest point of the heavens; the great H-shaped Hercules is a little to the west of the zenith; the Square of Pegasus shines conspicuously in the east, while in the northwest Bootes, with upstretched arms, is driving the Great Bear before him. If the reader will trace out these four large constellations, he will have learned a wide zone extending completely across the sky from the east to the west; he will find it comparatively easy to afterward add the fainter groups, one after another, until soon he will have learned all of the groups now in the heavens.

Some of the fainter groups now visible are of peculiar interest and beauty. Perhaps the most striking one is the delicate Northern Crown, a chaplet of beautiful bluish stars which lies between Bootes and Hercules, whose brightest star, at C, Figure 1, is known as the Pearl of the Crown. This little group of stars is remarkable for the large number of double stars which it contains, and many of these are true binaries, being composed of two great suns which are very close together and moving rapidly around one another. In the northern part of the constellation there are several wider pairs; those, for example, at A and B can be seen as two stars even in a very small telescope.

Another faint little group is the Arrow, which having been shot at the Eagle by the Archer, is now flying up the center of the Milky Way between the former constellation and the Northern Cross. The Milky Way has many very rich star fields in this region. To the east of Sagitta is the strange little group of the Dolphin, or Job's Coffin, of which the star at E is a double sun, that at D varies in brightness, and that at F is also a remarkable double-sun system of a greenish color, and about this strange center a distant purple-colored sun is slowly moving. If, which is very improbable, there are any habitable worlds in this system, the irregular succession and varying brightness and color of their days must be very striking.

The faint stars between the Dolphin and Aquarius constitute the Little Horse; those between the Dolphin and the star at H form the Wolf; those between Andromeda and Cygnus are the Lizard, and there are several other faint and little known groups which may be found marked on any good star atlas; a knowledge of these is of interest, but is by no means a necessity, to an amateur observer of the heavens.

The three most striking objects for observation with a small telescope now in the heavens are the Great Nebula of Andromeda, at N, Figure 1; the wonderful cluster in Hercules, at S, and the double cluster in Perseus at T.

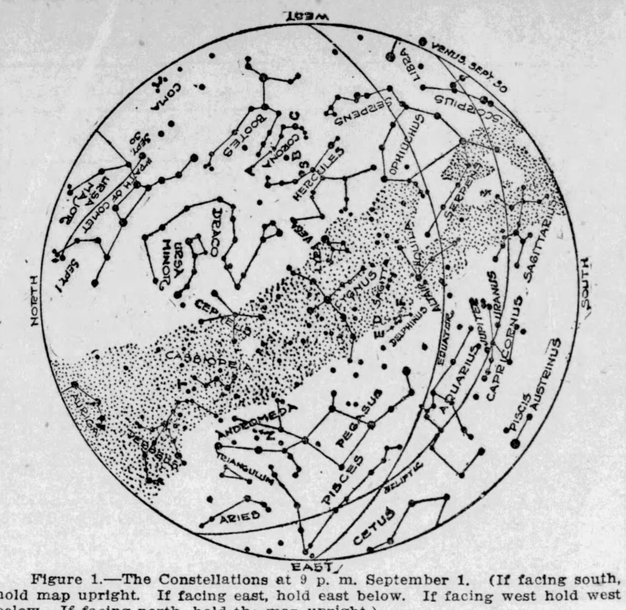


Figure 1.—The Constellations at 9 p. m. September 1. (If facing south, hold map upright. If facing east, hold east below. If facing west hold west below. If facing north, hold the map upright.)

The Planets in September.

Mercury is steadily withdrawing from the sun's rays, but as it does not reach its greatest elongation until October 15, it cannot be easily seen during the present month.

Venus remains the most brilliant object now in the heavens, and though low in the southwest after sunset, it is still conspicuous enough to attract the attention of every observer. It reaches its greatest distance east from the sun on September 18 at 7 a. m.; but, unfortunately, while it is running eastward, it is also moving rapidly southward among the stars, and thus its eastward motion is unable to carry it high into the evening heavens. The observer who watches this world with a small telescope at intervals during the next few weeks will see it narrow very rapidly to a silvery crescent, while at the same time it will increase in apparent size and brilliancy. It will reach its greatest brilliance on October 23, but not until November 27 will it pass to the west of the sun and become a morning star.

Venus during this month will move across the constellation Virgo and almost across Libra. Mars will also move eastward in Virgo, and by the end of the month will have almost reached the eastern borders of this constellation. But this world is now so distant and so lost to the sun's rays that it cannot be viewed to advantage. The sun will finally overtake it, and it will become a morning star on December 1.

Except for the beautiful Venus, the most interesting world now in the evening sky is undoubtedly the great planet Jupiter, which will be seen only a short distance east of the meridian in the south. This beautiful planet will well repay careful study with the telescope. Its rose-colored bands, its system of four bright moons in rapid motion about the planet and its own rapid rotation, which carries its ever-changing markings rapidly across the disc, all furnish, perhaps, the most beautiful and interesting of all objects suitable for observation with a small telescope.

During the present month there will be a large number of interesting eclipses, occultations and transits of Jupiter's moons. For example, on September3 at 7:55 p. m. (eastern Standard time) the inner moon will pass behind the planet's disc, and at 10:50 it will emerge from eclipse. On the next evening at 7:23 it will enter upon the disc, and on this same night at 1:40 a. m. the outer moon will disappear behind the planet. Two moons only will then be visible in the telescope. On the evening of September 12 the inner moon will emerge from eclipse at 7:13 p. m., and the third moon pass behind the planet at 2:04 the next morning. Similarly, on the 17th at 11:28 p. m., the first moon will pass behind the planet, and on the next evening at 8:35 the first moon will pass in front of the planet, leaving the disc at 11:56. Eclipses, which are so rare on the earth, are very common phenomena on the planet Jupiter.

Saturn has not yet quite entered our evening heavens, though it is but little below the eastern horizon and is a conspicuous object a little after midnight. The reader may remember how this world a few months ago shone out brightly in the constellation Taurus, between the Hyades and the Pleiades. Now, in the course of its 29-year journey around the heavens, it has moved entirely out of Taurus and into Gemini. It is far to the east of the Horns of the Bull, and will be found near the stars Mu and Eta of the Twins. Its rings are at present well widened out, and it is an interesting telescopic object.

Neptune is also in Gemini, and so is a morning star.

Uranus is a short distance to the west of Jupiter, in the constellation Capricornus, but this world is a disappointing object for study except in the largest telescopes.

The New Comet.

The comet discovered a few months ago has now passed around the sun, and during the present month will move through the length of the Greater Bear, directly below the Great Dipper. Up to the present time this has been a bright and interesting object, when viewed in a large telescope, but it cannot yet be said whether or not it will become a conspicuous object to the naked eye. Undoubtedly, it will reach its greatest brightness during the present month. It will be nearest the earth on October 2, but even at this time it will be no less than 144 millions of miles away. Yet it is certain that this is a comet of very unusually great size and brightness, and it is hoped that it may, therefore, become a naked-eye object. Its path during September is shown in Figure 1.

The Eclipse of the Moon.

On September 4 at 7:18 a. m., (eastern Standard time) the full moon will pass into the earth's shadow and enter eclipse, but the eclipse will not be total, only eighty-six one-hundredths of the moon's diameter being hidden. Our satellite will emerge from the shadow at 10:33 a. m. Unfortunately, throughout the entire eclipse the moon will have set to observers in Europe and in the United States, and so the eclipse will not be visible to us. It may be seen, however, from Asia, Oceania, Australia and from all points of the Pacific ocean.

On September 23, at 4:34.16, the sun will cross the equator in its southward journey, and at this instant autumn will begin.

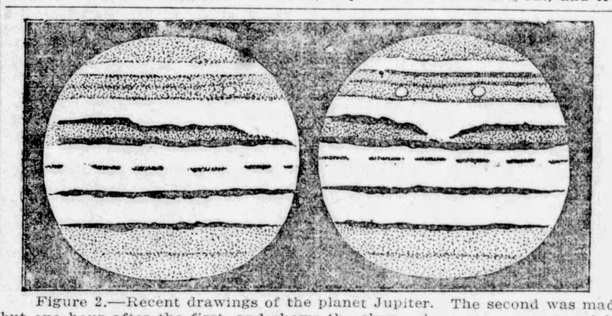


Figure 2.—Recent drawings of the planet Jupiter. The second was made but one hour after the first, and shows the change in appearance caused by the turning of the planet and by the real changes which constantly take place upon its surface.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; nor prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ROOSEVELT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Please publish in the Question Bureau a list of the things Roosevelt accomplished during his term of office as President.—G. S., Warren, Penn.

What heodore Roosevelt accomplished as President was summarized as follows, by Munsey's: Dolliver-Hepburn railroad act. Extension of forest reserve. National irrigation act. Improvement of waterways and reservation of water power sites. Employers' liability bill. Safety appliances act. Regulation of railroad employes' hours of labor. Establishment of department of commerce and labor. Pure food and drugs act. Federal meat inspection. Navy doubled in tonnage and greatly increased in efficiency. Battleship fleet sent around the world. State militia brought in co-ordination with army. Canal zone acquired and work of excavation pushed with increased energy. Development of civil self-government in insular possessions. Second intervention in Cuba: Cuba restored to the Cubans. Finances of Santo Domingo straightened out. Alaska boundary dispute settled. Reorganization of the consular service Settlement of the coal strike of 1902, The government upheld in Northern Securiites decision. Conviction of postoffice grafters and public land thieves. Directed investigation of the sugar trust customs frauds and the resultant prosecutions. Suits begun against the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies and other corporations for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. Corporical campaign funds. Keeping the door of China open to American commerce. Bringing about the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war by the treaty of Portsmouth. Avoiding the pitfalls created by Pacific coast prejudice against Japanese immigration. Negotiating 24 treaties of general arbitration. Reduction of the interest-bearing debt by more than $90,000,000. Inauguration of movement for conservation of natural resources. Inauguration of the annual conference of governees of state. Inauguration of movement for improvement of country life.

WILLIAM A. SUNDAY

Will you kindly print a short biography of William A. Sunday?—W. W., Durhamville, N. Y.

William Ashley Sunday, the evangelist, was born at Ames, Iowa, November 19, 1863. He was educated in the public schools, of Nevada, Iowa, and also was a student at Northwestern University. In 1888 Sunday married Helen A. Thompson, of Chicago. He was a professional ball player from 1883 to 1890, being a member of the Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburg teams of the National League. In 1891 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., which position he held until 1895. The following year he became an evangelist. In 1902 Sunday was ordained a Presbyterian minister by the Chicago Presbytery.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATES

Please give a list of the states where women have equal suffrage rights with men.—P. L. T., Ann Arbor, Mich.

In the United States women possess equal suffrage rights with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington, in 1910; in California, in 1911, and in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon in 1912. During 1913 the territorial legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women, and the state legislature of Illinois extended all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, namely, for all offices not created by the state constitutions. This includes presidential electors, certain county and state offices and all municipal offices except justices of the peace.

DECISIVE BATTLES

Please give a list of the most decisive battles of the world and their dates.—S. H. R., Rapps Mill, Va.

The fifteen decisive battles of the world, from the fifth century before Christ to the beginning of the nineteenth century of the present era, as follows:

The battle of Marathon, in which the Persian hosts were defeated by the Greeks under Mitiades, B. C. 490.

The defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413.

The battle of Arbela, in which the Persians under Darius were defeated by the invading Greeks under Alexander the Great, B. C. 331.

The battle of Metaurus, in which the Carthaginian forces under Hasdrubal were overthrown by the Romans, B. C. 207.

Victory of the German tribes under Arminius over the Roman legions under Varus, A. D. 9. (The battle was fought in what is now the province of Lippe, Germany, near the source of the river Ems.)

Battle of Chalons, where Attila, the terrible king of the Huns, was repulsed by the Romans under Aetius, A. D. 451.

Battle of Tours, in which the Saracen Turks, invading Europe, were utterly overthrown by the Franks under Charles Martel, A. D. 732.

Battle of Hastings, by which William the Conqueror became the ruler of England, Oct. 14, 1066.

Victory of the French under Joan of Arc over the English at Orleans, April 29, 1429.

Defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English naval force, July 29 and 30, 1588.

Battle of Blenheim, in which the French and the Bavarians were defeated by the allied armies of Great Britain and Holland under the Duke of Marlborough, Aug. 2, 1704.

Battle of Pultowa, the Swedish army under Charles XII. defeated the Russians under Peter the Great, July 8, 1709.

Victory of the American army under General Gates over the British under General Burgoyne at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777.

Battle of Valmy, where the allied armies of Prussia and Austria, were defeated by the French under Marshal Kellerman, Sept. 20, 1792.

Battle of Waterloo, the allied forces of British and Prussians defeated the French under Napoleon, the final overthrow of the great commander, June 18, 1815.

Gettysburg is considered by some as being a decisive battle, while others do not think it such.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

Please tell which is the largest city of the world.—D. M. D., Millbrook, N. Y.

London is the largest city in the world, while New York comes second. London, as popularly conceived, is not a single city, however, but rather an elastic group of boroughs, some of which have united for one municipal function, others for another. To make a proper comparison between the two, to the city of New York should be added several large cities in New Jersey, such as Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Bayonne, Paterson, etc., thus swelling the number of its inhabitants greatly.

The population of Registration London in 1911, was 4,522,964; with metropolitan and city police districts, 7,252,963. The population of Greater New York in 1910 was 4,766,883, and with the suburbs the population was 6,501,178.

CIVILIZATION

Kindly print a short article on civilization.—D. A. F., Navarre, O.

Civilization is a term that may mean many things, but is commonly applied to the upward movements of peoples toward higher intellectual, moral, social and industrial altitudes.

"Whatever," says John Stewart Mill, "be the characteristics of savage life, the contrary of these, or the qualities which society puts on as it throws off these, constitutes civilization."

The word, therefore, means social progress, the improving or perfecting of the laws, both written and unwritten, which may make for security and peace, and the harmonious development of individual life. The most eminent writers who have dealt with this subject have chosen to treat it in different ways. Not all writers hold the view that our present civilization is a development from rude, primitive conditions, but on the contrary, contend that it was the original state of mankind from which savage races have in reality descended, and that our present civilization is therefore an artificial approximation to conditions prevailing before the descent. But the view that civilization is a development out of barbarous beginnings is the one commonly held.

PRECESSION OF EQUINOXES

Please explain the term precession of the equinoxes.—G. E. M., Riverside, Mich.

The precession of the equinoxes is simply a term for the fact that in taking the spring equinox or the fall equinox for a starting point, when the earth makes a complete circuit around the sun, it reaches the starting point point a few minutes earlier than it reached it before. Nof, if spring were reckoned as beginning when the earth reached this point, the seasons would slowly change their places with regard to the months; in 12,500 years spring would begin on September 20 instead of March 21, and in 25,000 years it would get around to March 21 again. So the equinoctial point is moved about 50¼ seconds of longitude westward each year, and this motion of the equinoxes is called precession from the two Latin words, which mean "going before."

This is not due to the earth's traveling that much faster around the sun but to a motion of the earth's axis, which causes it to move in a circle around the true north pole of the ecliptic in 25,000 years. This motion is caused by the attraction of the sun moon and planets on the protruberant equatorial belt of the belt.

POLITICS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Kindly give the political party to which each president of the United States belonged.—D. M. K., Maiden, N. C.

The Federalist presidents were Washington and John Adams; the Whigs, Harrison, Taylor and Fillmore; the Republicans, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft; the Democrats, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Cleveland and Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. S. M., Charleston, W. Va.—We have no biography of Wade Horten.

J. P. Y., Corning, N. Y.—Write to the General Land Office at Washington for information about homesteads.

A. L. G., Linden Heights, Ohio.—"Bloody shirt" was a term used about 1880 in congress to revive the memories of the Civil War by impassioned allusion as "to wave the bloody shirt."

O. P. M., Garfield, Ark.—The terms 30-30, 32-40, etc., when applied to firearms refer to the cartridge; 30-30 meaning a cartridge .30 of an inch in diameter and containing powder weighing 30 grains.

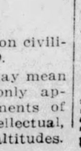
Some Big Families.

Referring to the recent announcement in the French papers that the wife of a Paris postman had given birth to her twenty-first child, the German papers record that this figure is easily beaten in Berlin, where one man has 26 children. In this case the mother, who is only 39 years of age, has repeatedly had twins. Three other families in Berlin have 20 children, and there are no fewer than 915 families in the German capital who have over ten children each, the number of such families having, in fact, doubled during the last year.

Bible in Many Languages.

The Bible is now printed in 600 languages and dialects, and every year from eight to ten new languages or dialects are added to the list. It is not known how many dialects are spoken on earth, but it is estimated that seven out of every ten of the human population have had provided for them the gospel story in their own tongue.

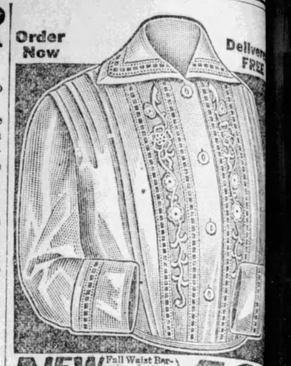
FREE BOOK ON MOTORING



Explains how we assist YOU in the Auto Business as Repairman, Chauffer, Salesman or Auto Mechanician with WEBB-DYKE NEW IDEA WORKING MODEL SYSTEM of teaching by mail and our new IDEA EMPLOYMENT PLAN. Let us tell you the names of some of our students and the salaries they are drawing. Don't miss it—SEND FOR BOOKLET NOW! Beware of imitators. This is the original and only system of its kind in the world. Models made in London.

WEBB-DYKE MOTOR SCHOOL
Dept. J 4032 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Order Now



Delivered FREE

NEW Fall Waist Bargain. Just another one of Walker's remarkable values. Order at our risk. Regular 79c white Linen waist, fine new Robespierre style lay-down collar; finished with inset combination lace. Front visible closing between two panels of embroidery outlined by tucked folds. Regular set in sleeves have deep turn-back cuffs to match. State size wanted. We pay postage. Size 32 to 46. 5603A. Price, only 49

Send for Bargain Book of wearing apparel in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it NOW! SEND SIZE TODAY. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

W. & H. WALKER 2316 Walker's Building PITTSBURGH, Pa.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, August 24.

SENATE—The bill to license [illegible] houses for staple products during the European war was passed after being amended. Nominations of Attorney General McReynolds to be associate justice of the supreme court and Thomas W. Gregory to be attorney general were favorably reported. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—The district commissioners' alley elimination bill was debated, but final action upon it was deferred to next District day, which is September 14. Bill to transfer the bureau of mines from the interior department to the department of labor July 1 next was introduced by Representative Casey, of Pennsylvania. Water power conservation bill, providing system of leases of water power on public lands to private capital, was passed. Bill for federal licensing of grain warehouses amended so as to include flaxseed was reintroduced by Representative Moss, of Indiana.

Tuesday, August 25.

SENATE—Debate was continued on the Clayton anti-trust bill, two important amendments being agreed to. Judiciary committee is expected to report favorably on the nomination of John E. Laskey to be United States attorney for the district of Columbia.

HOUSE—The seaman's bill was taken up for discussion; final disposition was delayed until the measure again is called up by Chairman Alexander of the merchant marine committee. Passed Underwood resolution to deduct pay of absent members. Rules committee informally agreed to report a special rule, probably tomorrow, for immediate consideration of war risk marine insurance bill.

Wednesday, August 26.

SENATE—Debate was continued on the Clayton anti-trust bill. A provision was agreed to making violation of the "tying" contract clause punishable by imprisonment.

HOUSE—Debate was continued on the bill to codify the printing laws. Associate Justice Wright, in a 92-page statement, answered the Ballinger charges against his official conduct. Representative Jones, chairman of the insular affairs committee, reported the Philippine government bill. Representative Mann criticised various government departments for their slowness in putting into operation the emergency legislation on account of European war.

Thursday, August 27.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the Clayton trust bill.

HOUSE—A sub-committee was appointed to hear testimony in the impeachment charges Federal Judge Dayton, of West Virginia. Special rules for considering the war risk and Philippine independence bills were agreed upon. The bill to establish government standard cotton grades was favorably reported. The marine committee began work on the bill to establish a merchant marine, but postponed hearing Secretary McAdoo and Representative Underwood until tomorrow.

Friday, August 28.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the omnibus trust bill. Democrats planned a caucus on the legislative program.

HOUSE.—Enforced roll calls held back a vote on the administration war risk bill. The conference report on the bill extending the postal savings laws was debated. The marine committee began hearings on the bill to establish a merchant marine, but postponed hearing Secretary McAdoo and Representative Underwood until tomorrow.

Saturday, August 29.

SENATE—Continued in executive session, consideration of the nomination of Attorney General McReynolds to the supreme court.

HOUSE—The administration war risk bill came up for a vote. Consideration of the bill to create a merchant marine was continued in committee.

[illegible] GOLD-FILLED RING, guaranteed for ten years, with your initial hand-fully engraved, for selling only 36 bottles of our Superfine Perfume at 10 cents each. We trust you. Send for perfume today. L. Justrite Co., 18 North LaSalle St. Chicago, Ills.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proofs. Cures Advertised. Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Tablets. Sold by Dr. Chase, 224 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Tobacco habit; give age and how long tobacco used. Send 3c postage for remedy. Pay $1 when cured. Ideal Remedy Co., T-B 4, Lakemills, Wis.

Free! Free!

We are introducing the very best Bath, Complexion and Skin Cure Soap ever made.

For washing face or hands or shaving use all bathing purposes and giving the skin a delicate, youthful appearance, delicately perfumed after a bath or shave,

Work Shirt Bargain

Great money - saving offer for Mon. Genuine Amoskeag Chambray work shirts—extra well made—worth double—Special at

45c

Order one of these shirts today at our risk. Your money back if not pleased. We pay postage.

Delivered Free Men's Amoskeag Chambray work shirt; has a regular lay down collar; all seams double stitched; has imitation cuffs on sleeves, which close with imitation pearl buttons. Closes in front with pearl buttons. Color light blue. Sizes 14 1/2 to 17. Order by Size. Order by No. C611P. Weight, packed, 1 lb. Price only 45c

Send For Bargain Book

Mailed free. Write for it. Bargains quoted in newest styles. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

W. & H. WALKER 2116 Walker's Island PITTSBURGH, PA.

LORD KITCHENER REPORTS BATTLE

Official Statement Covers Four Days of Continuous Fighting.

London, August 30.—After four days of desperate fighting the British army in France is rested, refitted and reenforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement Sunday by Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war. In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the secretary says that the British after struggling against tremendous odds retired to a new line of defense where they have not been disturbed since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Lord Kitchener's statement, which was issued through the medium of the official information bureau, follows:

"Although the dispatches of Sir John French as to the recent battles have not yet been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the recent operations.

Forced to Withdraw.

"There has, in fact, been a four days' battle—on August 23, 24, 25 and 26. During the whole of this period the British, in conformity with the general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defense.

"The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeatedly, was completely checked by the British front. On Monday, the 24th, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army, and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge.

"This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted, and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted on the enemy, who, in dense formation and in enormous masses, marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines.

"The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days, and by the night of the 25th the British army occupied the line of Cambrai, Landrecies and Le-Cateau.

Impossible to Retire.

"It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26th, but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

"The battle on this day, the 26th, was one of a most severe and desperate character. The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds with which they were confronted and at length extricated themselves in good order though with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy except those, the horses of which had all been killed or which were shattered by hig explosive shells.

"General French estimates that during the whole of these operations from the 23rd to the 26th, inclusive, his losses amounted to 5,000 or 6,000 men. On the other hand, the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open and through their dense formation are out of all proportion to those which we have suffered.

Germans Mowed Down.

"In Landrecies alone on the twenty-fifth as an instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street, which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued and it is estimated that 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone. Another incident which may be chosen from many like it, was the charge of the German guard cavalry division upon the British twelfth cavalry brigade, when the German cavalry was thrown back with great losses and in absolute disorder. These are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during these engagements, and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward march they have made.

Since the 26th, apart from cavalry fighting, the British army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its extreme exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements amounting to double the losses sustained already have joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits.

French Stop Germans.

"Today the news is again favorable, the British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have, for the time being, brought the German attack to a standstill.

"Sir John French also reports that on the 28th the British fifth cavalry brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry, in the course of which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy and speared a large number in flight.

"It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are vast, and that we are only on one wing of the whole field of battle. This strategic position of ourselves and our allies is such that whereas a decisive victory for our armies in France probably would be fatal to the enemy, a continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French army, on such a scale to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops, can if prolonged, lead only to one conclusion."

"Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse" Destroyed

London, August 27.—Comes now from the sea the startling news, confirmed by the British admiralty, that his majesty's cruiser, High Flyer, has met and sunk the German warship, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, off the wet coast of Africa. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was formerly one of the most palatial of the North German-Lloyd liners. She was the ship on which the late Mayor Gaynor of New York was setting sail for Europe when he was shot by a would-be assassin.

And again from the sea comes the confirmed news that the Norwegian steamer Gottfried was sunk in the North sea by a mine. Eight of the crew lost their lives.

The foregoing, together with the news of brilliant successes by the Russian troops in eastern Prussia, constitute the outstanding features in the war news of today.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has a tonnage of 14,348 and was built in 1897. She was 626 feet long with a beam of 66 feet.

BLERIOT TO ESTABLISH WAR AEROPLANE SCHOOL

Paris, August 31.—1 a. m.—Louis Bleriot, the first aviator to fly over the English channel, announces he will establish an aeroplane school for pilots and will instruct them in the business of bomb dropping.

"How great a part the aeroplane will play in the big struggle I cannot say, but so far they have been of considerable importance and it is my belief that their importance will be felt more and more," said Bleriot.

REAL ALUMINUM KITCHEN SET--THE FAMOUS "SWISSALU" QUALITY

For Blade Readers at Special Price of 83c Postpaid

We have made a contract with the importer of "Swissalu" wear to sell Blade readers their fine Kitchen set at 83 cents postpaid. This is one-half the regular retail price—a bargain indeed. "Swissalu" is sturdy wear. It lasts forever. It is light, bright and does not tarnish. It is most sanitary—being easy to clean. You should have this set in your kitchen—and only 83 cents secures it.

Set Includes:

6 tea spoons
6 table spoons
1 tea strainer
1 mixing spoon
1 slotted cake spoon

Fifteen pieces in all with beautiful silver lustre that cannot wear away.

Weekly Blade Premium Dept.
TOLEDO, O.

ROAR OF WAR HEARD ALONG WHOLE FRONT

Thrilling Tale of Fighting in Little Battle Belgium — Tragedy of One Day.

From London, under date of Wednesday, August 26, came one of the first thrilling stories told of the tragedy now being enacted in Europe. Over in Antwerp, for the second time, a great Zeppelin dirigible had come down out of the sky and attempted to cast death into the midst of the beautiful old city. The first raid from the air, two days before, had resulted in the death of at least 10 persons.

A British official statement said the position of the British troops was in every city satisfactory. The announcement was made however, that the British casualties in the recent fighting had amounted to 2,000.

The Paris correspondent of the Times who has been on the battlefield earlier in the fighting, says that he met a few miles out side of Philippeville, a Belgian officer and the paymaster-general of Namur, who told him that the town of Namur had been occupied by the Germans. It had been subjected to a furious bombardment and the German fire was so well regulated that the first few shots had silenced Fort Marchovelette, on the northeast, and Fort Maizeret, on the east. Fort Andoy also suffered badly and was almost out of action.

Little Resistance.

The story continues: "The Germans entered the town without encountering much resistance. Fort Dave, at the southeast of the town and Fort Wepion, on the opposite side of the Meuse, and the line of forts to the north, still resist.

"In spite of the elaborate preparations with wire entanglements through which was passed an electrical current of 1,500 volts, and the liberal use of broken glass, Namur fell into the hands of the Germans on Sunday.

"The Belgians evacuated the town in an orderly manner. All rolling stock and motor cars were removed and the station master left on the last locomotive with the railway cash box under his arm. The Belgian troops, numbering about 3,000, passed under the protection of a French cavalry screen, within the French lines."

The correspondent adds: "Thus the Germans have done much to win mastery over the two banks of the Meuse, almost as far as Dinant. They however, left behind them six of the eight forts of Namur which, it is expected, will yet cause them considerable annoyance.

"Later on Sunday the French artillery, in its turn, opened fire upon the stricken town of Charleroi. The Germans, in the earlier stages of the engagements, had poured their shells upon the upper part of the town. The French now emptied their hail of shells upon the lower section of the town, and under a supporting fire from their artillery, the French infantry advanced slowly in the face of a stubborn resistance, upon the town they had just evacuated, retaining several villages and becoming once more masters of the line between Thuin (eight miles southwest of Charleroi) and Metax.

Both Sides Worn Out.

"At 6 in the evening the fighting ceased, both sides being thoroughly worn out. On the next morning, before dawn, the French artillery again bombarded Charleroi, and once more the indefatigable troops of France swarmed the slope towards the lower part of the town, recapturing the villages of Chatelet, Bouffloulx, Marchienne and Couillet. The fighting at this stage of the engagement was attended by heavy losses on both sides. Charleroi, which was in the center of the action, is an industrial mining district and slag heaps of the surrounding country the French found admirable vantage ground, while, as in upper Alsace, the Germans mounted mitrailleuses in every steeple of the town.

"In the face of a withering fire from the German mitrailleuses the French again entered the unhappy town of Charleroi, and after furious fighting, drove the Germans in confusion across the Sambre river. The French entered a city littered with dead, battered by shell fire and devastated by every instrument of modern war.

"Outside a dilapidated inn could be seen the figure of a German officer, the head bowed over a basin of water and the lather of soap dry upon the face. He had been shot while in the act of washing. Another officer lay across a table, his hand holding aloft a coffee cup, which he was raising to his lips, when death found him."

With the British Troops.

Returning from the front a correspondent of the Times sends the following under a Paris date:

"At Mons the British troops have made themselves at home. Preparations for the city's defense were extremely comforting in their workmanlike detail. In the woods lurked innumerable field guns. Everywhere in the town confidence was dominant.

"When, with heavy firing audible in the distance, British soldiers can sit quietly on the banks of the canal, calmly fishing with bayoneted rifles as fishing rods, the spectacle inspires confidence even though from all directions the presence of the dreaded German cavalry is reported."

The next day the correspondent proceeded to Tournai, where he found the populace in great alarm. Sir German cavalrymen motored into the town and inquired whether there were any French soldiers. They were told there were none, but later in the day French troops entered the place and killed the six Germans. The next morning a large force of Germans attacked the town and was repulsed.

Proceeding to Valenciennes the correspondent found that troop trains filled with British soldiers were continually arriving there. The British officers were in absolute possession of the refreshment bars and no food was obtainable. The correspondent continues: "Near Charleroi I heard some stories of the bravery of the French soldiers. The Germans were bombarding the city."

A Gallantry That Will Live.

The French troops made what amounted to a medieval sortie, but finding the enemy in much greater force than was expected, were compelled to withdraw. The bombardment continued relentlessly, whereupon the French Turkos, picked troops from Algeria, debouched from the town and with a gallantry which must surely live in history, charged the German battery, bayoneting all the German gunners. Their losses, it is said, exceeded those of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Of a battalion, only 100 men, it is reported, returned unscathed. Their bravery, however, was powerless against the German advance, which crept foot by foot through the outskirts of Charleroi to the very heart of the town.

"There in the narrow streets the carnage was indescribable. A French infantryman told me that the roads became so jammed with dead that the killed remained standing upright where they had been shot, supported by their dead comrades. The last stand of the French was made before the railway station, in front of which passes the canal. Here the Germans fought for two hours to take the bridge. After they had captured the station with heavy casualties the Germans moved rapidly ahead, taking various suburban villages."

Sunrise and Glow of Forests.

"At last the British army is at grips with the Germans," says the Ostend correspondent of the Daily Mail." "It was a great moment when the British general staff, with their men, arrived. The inhabitants went mad with enthusiasm. 'The British army has come to Belgium!' exclaimed the townspeople gleefully, and nothing was too good for them. They had no difficulty in obtaining needed provisions. The populace was eager to provide for the visitors, who requisitioned eggs, bread, butter and coffee. All requisitions were paid for in gold.

"The civil population was ordered to retire in the direction of France. The people regretfully shouldered their bags of belongings and passed silently down the road.

"The troops advanced to battle positions at 3 o'clock in the morning. At 4 o'clock, eight German aeroplanes appeared, whereupon a flock of British areoplanes rose, like birds, to drive them away.

"Then the artillery began to talk and the air became thick with cannon powder. The great battle had begun. Forward went the infantry. Rifle fire and maxim fire added to the boom of the big guns. Sunrise mingled with the glow of burning forests and the flash of guns.

"This was Monday. The battle continued Tuesday, and probably will continue for several days, either alone or merging with the battles on the left and right. The great battle which is now in full swing along the whole French, British and Belgian line, is really a series of linked battles, forming what may well be the decisive engagement of western Europe. It is a supreme effort on the part of Germany to break into France, an effort which, if stopped, must mean disaster to three-quarters of a million German soldiers. There seem to be no soldiers left to guard the German line of communication.

"All is being hazarded upon the success or failure of this blow. The German advance has been rapid and steady. Their columns have averaged 20 miles a day since they reached Brussels."

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:

"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 431-A Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

GERMAN RUSE LED BRITONS INTO A TRAP

London, August 29.—A private letter received here from a British officer at the front tells how a British cavalry regiment suffered severe loss through a ruse of the enemy.

The regiment, it seems, sighted a German battery not far off firing in a reverse direction and the British officer decided that the battery was unaware of their presence, whereupon he ordered a cavalry charge down into the valley, which lay between them and the battery

Unfortunately the bottom of the valley had been very cleverly studded with concealed barb wire into which a great portion of the regiment rushed before the front rank could give warning. Immediately the German battery turned its guns around, inflicting heavy loss.

DYING GERMAN AIRMAN WRITES FRENCH ARE KIND

Paris, August 31.—The American embassy here is daily in receipt of letters written by dying soldiers, forwarded to it by the French government for transmission to Germany.

One is from a German aviator who had fallen into the hands of the French. This man wrote:

"Good-bye, dear father and mother; my leg has been crushed. The French officers are very kind."

A postscript to this letter added by a French officer, reads:

"At this point the brave fellow died; please forward this to his parents."

ALLIES AWAIT ATTACK FROM GERMAN HOST

Fall Back to Second Line of Defense — Now in Much Stronger Position.

London, August 31.—While heavy rains have served to check the advance of the right flank of the German army, the allies have thrown forward reinforcements and now hold a position much stronger than that which they occupied before the fighting at Mons and Charleroi.

Lying behind barricades and earthworks, supported by French and British artillery, the allies are waiting with confidence for the attack of the German host upon the second line of defense.

That part of the second defensive line which is opposing the smashing onrush of the right flank and center of the German army is stretched out over a line between 125 and 150 miles long, beginning at a point near Amiens and ending at a point near Mezieres.

(Amiens is 62 miles north of Paris; Mezieres is 120 miles northeast of Paris.)

Annihilate German Army Corps.

The frank statement of Earl Kitchener, announcing that the British expeditionary force has been reinforced and that the allies now hold the strongest position they have yet maintained, and the telegram from Dieppe giving news of the annihilation of an entire German army corps gave much encouragement to the British public.

News of the destruction of a German army corps came in the following dispatch to the Daily Mail:

"It is announced officially at the subprefecture at Dieppe that a German army corps has been wiped out by Gen. Pau's troops."

Some confusion was caused by contradictory advices from Paris. An official statement, issued by the Paris war office shortly before midnight, said: "The progress of the German right wing has obliged us to yield ground on our left."

This was followed several hours later by a dispatch from Boulogne to the Times, which, in part, said:

"The war cloud has passed away to the south, leaving this town calm and peaceful. The department of Pas de Calais, from Lille to Dieppe, is said to be free from Germans.

Dispatch bearers from the front passed through here Sunday afternoon and afterwards the good news was posted that the German right had been checked and slightly turned.

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle wires:

"The French army and our troops are now holding good positions in a much stronger and closer line and stemming the tide of the German host rolling toward Paris.

Gen. Pau Hero of War.

"General Pau, the hero of this war, after his swift return from the eastern front, where he repaired the deadly check at Muelhausen, has dealt a smashing blow to the German army corps which was striving to penetrate the heart of France. Paris is still safe for the time being with the great army of the allies' forces drawn across the country as a barrier which surely will not be broken by the enemy."

Along the Franco-Alsatian border the German army is still striving with might and main to break the French lines. The French troops in that quarter have been more successful than those further north.

Writing from Amiens, W. T. Massey, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph and the International News Service, says:

"A system is being adopted to see that the wounded being brought here do not meet and discuss the war situation with the civilians. Those who do not feel themselves bound by this restriction have little to say, as they only know what happened within a limited territory. A British Hussar told me that the British cavalry was compeled to change its position constantly on account of the quick movements of the Germans. Many trenches were dug which were never occupied.

"This Hussar described the German uniform as very hard to pick out at long range, even with field glasses.

"All through, I have been told that the fighting of the French and English in northeastern France has been against odds, but that the German advance has been stayed repeatedly. For instance, a week ago, at Marvilla, a French force of 5,000 men of the second army corps, not merely stemmed the strong German tide, but rolled back a force of 20,000 men for 12 hours. It was not until the risk that the French would lose touch to their supports that they retired.

Blow Up 33 Bridges.

All down the Meuse the French had destroyed the bridges. More than 33 were blown up with dynamite. Charleville, an important position on the Meuse and close to Mezieres, was evacuated by the French.

"As the civil population left a small party of French riflemen marched into town to play a part worthy of the traditions of their army. They were sent to occupy a few houses which controlled the roads through the town. These houses were marked out to the French artillery when the guns got into action, but the lives of the brave little band were always in danger. It is probable that all perished at the hands of the Germans, for each soldier was warned that death was inevitable when he was sent into the town.

"Around Charleville is a semi-circular sweep of hills. On these the French artillery posted their guns, the cannon being placed in holes scooped out of the hillside, so that they would not be visible to the eyes of the German scouts.

(Charleville is on the Meuse, 130 miles northeast of Paris and 80 miles south of Brussels.)

"Finally the German advance guard was seen approaching over three ridges leading into the town. They were not opposed and they advanced rapidly in great numbers. Suddenly three bridges which they had crossed were blown up. Their retreat was cut off. The destruction of the bridges was the signal to the French artillerymen to open fire. At the same time, French sharpshooters, who were in ambush, began to pour in effective volleys.

"Into all the town, except around those houses where the French riflemen had secreted themselves, there was a tornado of bursting shells. Houses collapsed and the air was filled with smoke and wreckage. Within 10 minutes the town was destroyed. Charleville had been made a depot for the captured German cannon and in the park there were 95 field pieces taken at God knows what sacrifice by the allies.

Food Is Scarce.

"German prisoners complained that the army transport system is given over almost entirely to the carrying of ammunition; consequently, food has been scarce in the German camps ever since the war broke out."

Ashmeade Bartlett, another war correspondent, calls this the "critical week of the war," and says that it will go down in German history as memorable.

"Although the battle line of the allies in the north has been driven back 50 miles within the last week, the British soldiers stand higher in the estimation of the allies than ever.

"Up to the present, the Germans have enjoyed an enormous strategical advantage. They have strained every effort to gain the maximum profit from it. But so far, they have singularly failed. They have inflicted no crushing defeat nor have they yet captured the British army, a feat which they have striven to accomplish since the English soldiers went to the continent. They have pushed back the intact allied line from the Sambre to the Somme and they have overrun with masses of cavalry all of northwestern France. They are even reported to be in possession of Boulogne. They are just cutting the British army's natural line of communication and forcing us to adopt a new base.

"That is the absolute extent of their successes. Were Germany fighting France single-handed and had this position been reached two weeks ago, they might have been satisfied. As it is, they can only regard their position as desperate. To achieve this result, the Germans have brought into the firing line almost every available man of their regular army and of their reserve divisions. We know this from the published statement of Emperor William. The kaiser said: 'In spite of our continued victories, it is necessary to employ the Landstrum to guard the lines of communication in Belgium, every soldier of my army is required on the firing line.'

"This is a straightforward confession of the true situation. The German nation's last reserve force has been called to the colors, not to serve at home, but within a foreign territory, and this within three weeks of the beginning of the war."

Decisive Trial Comes Soon.

"This gives us an indication of the desperate straits of the German army. The German armies have suffered enormous losses of life, their finest and most reliable corps were pushed upon the firing line to suffer destruction. Their bravest officers have fallen and the force of the survivors is nearly spent.

"A decisive trial of strength must take place between the two armies during the next few days. This is a historic week; it is to be memorable in German history."

Another war correspondent, who has been in the war zone for five days, talking with soldiers engaged in battle, says:

"Paris is still safe. Nothing that has happened gives cause for despair. I have been in the hospitals and talked with wounded soldiers at the front. I have seen the horrid messes left upon the battlefields after the fighting, and I have seen troops in retreat, but nothing that I have seen or heard from either British or French leads me to believe that the allied army has been smashed or that its forces are demoralized."

This statement, it is explained, comes from an English correspondent whose sympathies would naturally be with the allies.

Woman Ghoul Is Executed Near Liege

London, August 29.—The execution of a woman ghoul after the fighting between the Germans and Belgians at Esneux, near Liege, is reported in a dispatch received from Rosendaal, Holland.

The dispatch says:

"This woman was discovered near one of the pits where the bodies of the dead are being dumped for burial. She pretended to be a Red Cross nurse, but a search of her person disclosed the fact that she had secreted in her dress 14 human fingers that had been hacked from the bodies of the dead soldiers. Each of the fingers wore a gold or diamond ring.

"The execution of the woman followed."

Describing the conditions in Esneux after the battle, the correspondent says:

"The streets and trenches around the city were filled with corpses. In many places they lay piled on top of each other to a height of many feet. Blood lay in deep pools in the streets and had to be swept away.

"The bodies of many of the Belgian soldiers were mutilated in a horrible manner. The eyes of many had been gouged out and their fingers hacked off.

"The bodies were loaded into carts and carried to deep pits."

BELGIAN QUEEN WOULD GO TO FRONT, SHE SAYS

London, August 31.—4:10 a. m.—The correspondent of the Express at The Hague gives another version of the conversation between King Albert and Prime Minister De Broqueville, when the king expressed a determination to fight to the last.

The incident occurred in Antwerp Saturday, when the king said to the prime minister, in the presence of the queen:

"If necessary, you, my dear minister, and myself will take out our rifles and go to the field."

"So will I," said the queen, "and all Belgian women will go with me."

GERMANS LEAVE NORTH OF BELGIUM FOR FRANCE

Antwerp, August 31.—Evacuation of Diest by the Germans, and their withdrawal from the entire northern part of Belgium was officially announced today by the Belgian war office. It is believed that these Germans forces have been taken away to reinforce the army attacking the allies.

The official statement says:

"The situation in Belgium remains stationary. The country north of the River Demer has been completely cleared of Germans. Diest has been evacuated. No Germans have been found by our scouts in the districts of Gheel, Moll, Turnhout, Merchtem or Londerzeel."

DON'T PAY WARTIME PRICES

Notwithstanding the European War the American People Need Not Pay Advances for General Merchandise

In spite of the great European war which has been used as an excuse by some catalog houses, manufacturers, jobbers and retail dealers for advancing prices here in America, we will not raise our prices on a single one of the more than 125,000 articles listed in our great catalog so long as our present enormous stocks last and our big contracts for merchandise of every description remain in effect.

No matter what other firms may do, no matter how much they increase their prices, remember you do not have to pay these increases if you will send your orders to The Charles William Stores, New York.

At the time this advertisement is written, that part of the business community engaged in the manufacture and sale of merchandise in America seems to have a bad case of rattles. Notwithstanding the fact that we are not in any way involved in the terrible struggle now going on between the great nations of Europe, notwithstanding the fact that America will have the most tremendous crops in all history, nothwithstanding the fact that our mines are yielding their usual quota to be added to the world's wealth, notwithstanding the fact that we are at peace with all the world and conditions throughout the United States are fundamentally sound, manufacturers and producers, jobbers and retail dealers seem to have become fearful that some where unknown to them, our supply of raw materials will be diminished, our supply of food stuffs will be inadequate and there will be a greater demand than we will be able to supply. Already there have been enormous advances in many lines of merchandise, particularly those lines which are produced in whole or in part by European workmen in European factories, or produced in American factories by American workmen with materials in whole or in part imported from the other side.

Dye stuffs, which are produced principally in Germany, have already been advanced in price 1,000 per cent. Just think of it! Dyes which could be purchased a few days ago at a fair price are now sold at ten times the price they brought on the first day of August. Dye stuffs are used in the manufacture of all American fabrics, whether cotton or wool. Therefore, notwithstanding the fact that American manufacturers have not been compelled to lay in any additional stocks of dyes because most of them are fully supplied for months to come, cotton fabrics and woolen fabrics **have already been advanced in price from ½ cent to 12 cents and 15 cents a yard.** Our prices have not been and will not be advanced a single penny during the life of our present fall and winter catalog which is just now coming from the printers ready for free distribution. We have thousands upon thousands of yards of the finest cotton, woolen and silk fabrics in stock ready to take care of the needs of our customers. Therefore you need not be at all alarmed over this situation. We are ready to take care of you at prices even lower than the prices which we quoted in our Spring and Summer Catalog, so long as our big supply holds out. If you pay a penny more than our prices, therefore, you are simply throwing money away.

Swiss watches, jewelers' novelties, most of the settings used in rings, lockets, lavallieres, bracelets, etc., come from Europe, but long before the war broke out our stocks were completed. But notwithstanding our enormous stocks on hand and our big contracts for all these goods, our buyers went into the New York market the moment the war cloud came upon the horizon, with instructions to sweep the market clean of anything needed to protect our customers, and we believe we can take care of every order you send us. We certainly will do so as long as we have the goods on hand.

While the linen weavers of Ireland and Scotland are still manufacturing these fabrics and it is possible to import them from Ireland and Scotland, unfortunately most of the flax used by our Irish and Scotch friends is purchased by them in Russia. If the war lasts any length of time it may become impossible for them to get their new supply of raw materials and under such conditions a scarcity of linens will force the prices up, but that will come, if it comes at all, in the spring of 1915. Taking advantage of this situation many importers, jobbers and retail dealers are already advancing their prices, though they have not had to pay a penny more for the goods they have on hand at present. We have enormous stocks of linens, we have an enormous supply in reserve and we feel sure we can take care of every demand at least, now and the first of January we ask for any of these goods we now own and offer at our present catalog price.

Most of the tin used in America comes from Wales. There are large stocks in America and the miners are still at work in the Welsh mines. Boats are still plying their trade between England and America, but notwithstanding this fact, manufacturers, producers, jobbers and retail dealers are taking advantage of this situation to increase the price of everything in which tin is a component part. Block tin, tinware, enamelware, glavanized iron of every description, all are being affected by this arbitrary increase in price, which we feel is unwarranted. Our prices remain the same and our contracts, we believe, protect us for months to come. As long as we have the goods and our contracts are in force you can have what you want without a penny advance in price.

As you know, most of the finer laces and embroideries used in the manufacture of dainty gowns and lingerie are imported from Switzerland and France. Dresses made of lace and net and embroideries have therefore suddenly gone upward. Manufacturers have become panic stricken for fear that they will not be able to renew their present stocks when they are exhausted. Our stocks of dresses and lingerie made up of laces and net and embroidery are enormous. We have big contracts placed with responsible manufacturers for other tremendous supplies. Our shelves bulge with the new goods for Fall and Winter which were brought into our enormous stores before the war clouds broke. Our prices were fixed before the war commenced. Our merchandise was purchased long in advance and so long as our present great stocks last, and we think they are adequate to take care of the orders we receive until the first of January, we will continue to sell at the old prices.

Gloves, novelties, notions, low priced shot guns and many other lines which are produced in France and Germany, Belgium and Holland have also been arbitrarily advanced in price by importers and jobbers and retail dealers, but our prices remain on the same low level because we have enormous stocks, we have iron clad contracts with responsible people and we are prepared as never before to take care of all of the business which will come our way.

This situation ought to be a revelation to the American people as to the tremendous savings they can make by patronizing The Charles William Stores, the organization with foresight, with enormous financial resources, with tremendous warehouses where almost unlimited stocks are put away and held in reserve for just such emergencies as this.

Of course the little retail dealer with his few thousand dollars' worth of merchandise is absolutely at the mercy of manufacturers, producers and jobbers when collectively they decide arbitrarily to raise prices. What can the little distributor of merchandise do under such conditions but pay the price demanded by those who supply his stocks of merchandise? This action is not confined to the little fellows, by any means. Even big dealers, with generous stocks of merchandise, are taking advantage of this present war time scare, we regret to say, to wring extra dollars, added profits, from their customers. We are anxious in this emergency to prove to the American people that ours in a store operated on a high plane of business ethics, that we have swept the markets for the best things that money can buy, that we have assembled this merchandise in our great warehouses on a cost basis below that of almost any other merchandise organization in America and are ready now to pass this merchandise along to you with just one small profit added, which means that the price we name in our catalogs will make 50 cents to 80 cents buy as much high class, dependable merchandise as you can get anywhere else in America for one dollar.

If you have never purchased merchandise from The Charles William Stores, if you have never experienced the satisfaction which comes as a result of purchasing goods from us, sit down now and write us a letter or a postal card and say "send me a copy of your Big Free Catalog," and the day your request is received, we will mail a copy of our great catalog free and postpaid. Then as you study its pages, as you look through it leaf by leaf, you will realize what a tremendous factor we will be in helping you save money if you take advantage of the wonderful prices we quote, the splendid service we give and our offer to deliver your necessities to your nearest railway station or your doorway, all charges prepaid by us.

We regret more than we can say that in this enlightened age, such a conflict as that now raging in Europe should make a message like this address to the American people necessary. We hope that by the time these lines reach you, or very soon thereafter, all of the warring nations will lay down their arms and that peace may again prevail. But, in the meantime, please remember that we do not feel there is the slightest reason for levying tribute on the American people for anything they use or wear because misguided nations in Europe are flying at each other's throats.

504 STORES BLDG.
The Charles William Stores, NEW YORK CITY

THE MARKETS

Toledo, August 31.—There was a decided advance in wheat prices at the opening of the market today. Advances averaged 3 1-2c in cash and futures. The dearth of offerings was responsible for the rise. Chicago opened decidedly higher. Accumulation of buying orders since Saturday found the market bare of offerings, hence the big advance on radical bidding. Liverpool prices were 1 pence up for spot wheat. It is reported dealers in England are becoming alarmed over the prospect of American farmers holding their grain for higher prices. The market was firm on this big opening advance.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Aug. 31.	Close Aug. 29.
Wheat—				
Cash 1.16	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.12¼
Sept. 1.16½	1.17½	1.16½	1.17	1.12⅝
Dec. 1.21¼	1.22	1.21¼	1.21⅜	1.17½
May 1.29	1.29¾	1.29	1.29½	1.25½
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	83¼-84	85¼-86¼
Sept. 85½	....	....	84	86
Dec. 75	....	....	74	74¼
May 77⅛	....	....	77	77
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	50¼-51	50-50¼
Sept. 51	51½	50⅝	50⅝	50
Dec. 55¼	55¼	55	55	53½
May 57⅝	58	57⅝	58	56½
Clover Seed—				
Prime,old	....	....	10.70	....
Prime,new10.80	10.85	10.80	10.85	10.90
Oct. 11.05	11.05	10.87½	10.87½	11.15
Dec. 11.10	11.10	10.90	10.92½	11.20
March 11.10	11.15	10.95	10.97½	11.25
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	98	98
Alsike—				
Aug. 9.15	....	....	9.25	9.15
Dec. 9.35	....	....	9.45	9.32½
March 9.65	....	....	9.65	9.50
Timothy—				
Prime 2.95	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.95
Sept. 2.95	2.95	2.90	2.90	3.05
Oct. 2.95	2.95	2.90	2.90	3.05
Dec. 3.00	....	....	2.97½	3.05
March 3.15	....	....	3.10	3.20

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Sept. 1.11½	1.12	1.09	1.11¾	1.07
Dec. 1.15⅜	1.16¼	1.14	1.15½	1.11¼
May 1.23½	1.23½	1.21	1.22½	1.18⅝
Corn—				
Sept. 79⅝	80¼	79	79¾	80
Dec. 72¾	73¼	72¼	72½	72¼
May 75	75¼	74¼	74½	74⅝
Oats—				
Sept. 49⅜	49⅜	48¼	48⅜	48¼
Dec. 52⅞	52⅞	51⅝	52⅛	51½
May 55	55⅜	54⅛	55	54⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Sept.	....	....	20.55	20.60
Jan. 22.65	23.00	22.65	20.87	22.60
Lard—				
Sept. 10.10	10.25	10.10	10.22	10.07
Oct. 10.35	10.47	10.32	10.42	10.30
Jan. 10.85	11.00	10.85	11.00	10.77
Ribs—				
Sept. 12.55	12.55	12.52	12.52	12.45
Oct. 12.17	12.45	12.17	12.40	12.15
Jan. 11.52	11.70	11.52	11.67	11.47

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	1.17⅞	1.10¾
Dec.	....	....	1.18	1.12⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	1.15	1.13⅝
Dec.	....	....	1.17	1.13⅝

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, August 29.—Butter—Creamery, extra in solids, 33½@34½c; prints, 34@34½c; firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 28@28½c; fancy dairy, extra, 28@28½c; do. firsts, 27@27½c; fancy dairy, extra, 24@25c; choice, 22@24c; packing stock, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 19@19½c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy, twins and flats, 16¼@17c; do. choice, 16c; brick, fancy, 17@17½c; choice, 16¼c; Swiss, fancy, 20@21c; choice, 19c; block, 18@19c; imported

Fine $2.50 Value Ladies' Shoes

Only $1.69 Postpaid

An amazing value, but only one of Walker many wonderful offers for Fall. Don't wait till you must buy and then pay much more for shoes like these. Order a pair at our risk. Dressy, comfortable, well made.

Order Now High grade gun metal leather, mat button top with velour calf boxings. Solid leather soles, medium high Cuban heel. Black only. Size 2½ to 8. State size. Order by No. 5008-B. We pay postage. Price $1.69

Send for Bargain Book of wearing apparel in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. SEND SURE TODAY. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

W. & H. WALKER 2516 Walker's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.

CZAR'S ARMY ON ROAD TO BERLIN

Russians Have Been Meeting With Success in Prussia.

London, August 27.—The New York World's St. Petersburg correspondent managed to get over the wires today the following significant dispatch, which, evidently, is only a fragment allowed to pass by the censor:

By the swift execution of Russia's northern plan of campaign, Germany is already in a perilous position.

The Standard's Copenhagen correspondent sends word today that Berlin apparently is in a state of great alarm from fear of an imminent Russian invasion. Wealthy Germans are leaving for Scandinavia and passing through Copenhagen.

One, and perhaps three, corps of the kaisers' army are apparently enveloped by Russians, who have swung northward in Prussia, near Elbing, thus cutting off the Germans who are still holding out in a half circle which has Koenigsberg as its base.

Make Stand With Austrians.

The Russians are reported as far west as Marienburg, only 27 miles southeast of Danzig. The Germans there were reported as fleeing to the Vistula, and west of the river are forming their lines, preparing to make a stand with the aid of Austrian forces, which are joining them.

In the north, the first German army corps is retreating on the heavily fortified city of Danzig.

The Russians, on the other hand, have met with one reverse in Russian Poland at the hands of the Austrians, who crossed the border a week or more ago, intending to join forces with the Germans from East Prussia in a march on Warsaw. The Austrians drove back the Russians from Krasnik, a small town 20 miles from the Austrian frontier, toward Lublin. The Austrians captured three banners, 20 guns, seven machine guns and 300 Russian prisoners, after three days' battle.

The Austrians also report another victory over 20,000 Russians, of whom they took several hundred prisoners, near the frontier town of Novoselica.

Russians in Galicia.

Coincident with the sweeping success of the Russian north wing in East Prussia, their south wing has pressed on into Galicia and has occupied Tarnopol, an important city 80 miles southeast of Lemberg, and driven the Austrian rear guard beyond the River Selota-Lispa, which runs north and south about 30 miles west of Tarnopol.

The Russian center, from which little or no news has been heard, is reported indefinitely, but persistently, from several sources, to be pushing its way rapidly toward Posen, the important German city, only 120 miles east of Berlin.

The news of this rapid advance toward Posen was received in London with [illegible] see ground for hope that [illegible] issue may be fought out on the French frontier the czar's army may be at the gates of the kaiser's capital.

Russians Use Bayonet.

"North of Neidenburg," says a Times dispatch, "on Sunday and Monday, there was stubborn fighting, in which the Russians were again victorious, largely through their superb use of the bayonet.

"The enemy here had assembled the entire Twentieth army corps in a fortified position. The Russians had to negotiate pits and barbed wire. Hand grenades were used, the Russians finally carrying the position at the point of the bayonet. The Germans retreated toward Osterode, leaving behind many guns (one dispatch says 100), machine guns, caissons and prisoners.

"The Russians losses include representative of all the noblest families in the empire. The Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch and the Princes John and Oleg Constantinovitch, who are subalterns in the Horse Guards, rode in the terrible charges."

The St. Petersburg "Novoe Vremyra" describes a charge of Russian cavalry as follows:

"The Germans held a position in a small village from which they were pouring a murderous fire on the Russian troops. Cavalry was ordered to silence the guns. The First squadron rode straight at the battery, which firing point blank, mowed down the Russian ranks frightfully, annihilating the squadron. The Second squad followed fast and would have shared the same fate had not a third squadron at the critical moment rushed on the enemy from the flank, sabred the gunners and rounded the whole German force, which discarded swords, helmets and clothing in its mad haste to escape the avenging Russian horsemen."

Boys! $1.98 For This

$3 Value Mackinaw

At last a dandy Mackinaw coat at a remarkable bargain price. Don't miss that chance. Order today at it risk. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Made of dark gray w. l - mixed Mackinaw cloth with tan and black marks and red dots. Warm and cozy.

Postpaid

Has large storm collar. Buttons down front in double - breasted style. Has two large fish trim- pocket patch pockets; full, roomy, set-in sleeves.

Order Now

Order by No. 6425P. Delivered free. State size. Price, $1.98

Send for Bargain Book of wearing apparel in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. SEND SURE TODAY. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

W. & H. WALKER 2216 Walker's Island PITTSBURGH, PA.

TEUTONS ARE WELL ON THE ROAD TO PARIS

Day of Good Reports From Both Sides—French Is Preparing for Siege.

London, August 28.—With the Teuton armies well on the road to Paris—as near as New York to Philadelphia—and with the Russians riding toward the important city of Posen, in eastern Germany, the nations of the triple entente and of the dual alliance both report good news today.

A significant feature of the day is the announcement by Premier Asquith of heavy losses to the British troops in France. In a report from the English commander-in-chief, Gen. French, the king's soldiers are declared to have handled themselves with the greatest bravery before a superior force of Germans.

The checkerboard of strife is further complicated by the reported declaration of war by Austria against Belgium. The reason given is the aid which the Belgians have given to French and English troops.

The Germans are not believed to have made any great advance since their occupation of French towns near the frontier told in yesterday's news dispatches. But distances are not great in France and the fact that the beautiful city of Paris is preparing for a long siege is true.

The dispatches from Berlin are exceedingly sanguine. The allies are declared to be in full retreat and the English overcome at Maubeuge. British troops have taken possession of Ostend, in Belgium, and German forces are some 20 miles from the city.

Germans 3,000,000 Strong.

The Germnas, says a dispatch from Paris, like a vast avalanche, are pouring in, 3,000,000 strong, through Luxemburg and the famous gap of Treves. Coming from Metz and Thionville, the army of the Saar, commanded by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, has joined the Mosele army under the imperial crown prince, Frederick William, and together, these great forces have struck and overwhelmed the French advance posts.

They have already reached the vicinity of Verdun. They have already come in contact with the corps that center there. The fall of Longwy, after a heroic defense lasting more than three weeks, cleared the way for their advance.

The Moselle army holds the towns of Villerupt, Longuyon, Johpecourt, Audun-le-Roman, Briey and probably Montmedy. Its cavalry has crossed the River Chieres, toward the Meuse. Behind the Meuse, between Verdun and Sedan, lies a great French force and the most powerful artillery that has ever been made.

All bridges across the Meuse have been destroyed and the German forces will have to hit the French with terrific force in order to break through and join the army of the Meuse, which is operating in the direction of Lille.

What the Times Says.

The Times' military correspondent, in discussing the situation on the French frontier, says:

"The news that the allies have retired to the line from Le Cateau to Cambrai shows that active defense of the line from Lille to Maubeuge has been abandoned and that these two fortresses have been left temporarily to look after themselves.

"The necessity for holding the interval between the Scheldt and Cambrai and Sambre, near Le Cateau, is probably due to the need for holding Mezieres. Once this point goes or the Meuse between Mezieres and Verdun is penetrated by the invaders, the whole system of frontier defense of eastern France breaks down and if the field armies are inferior to the enemy nothing remains but retreat to the falaises of Champagne.

"If this line is skillfully defended it should be most difficult to penetrate Lafere, Laon and Rheims, which are provided with permanent fortifications. But we are not at that point yet.

"The line from Le Ceteau to Cambrai must expect an enveloping attack on the north, but this attempt will probably fail.

"We have every right to expect success today, but if we do not win a a decisive victory we must abandon our bases on the coast north of the mouth of the Somme and shift further south, either at Havre or Cherbourg.

"If we are unable to resume the offensive and beat back the German attack from the north, one consequence will be that the Germans will establish air craft stations along the Straits of Dover and thereby be able to keep us under constant observation.

"We must meet this by a counter atack with searchlights and anti-air craft guns. Sportsmen should make up practice parties for airship shooting.

"The Germans will also mount their heaviest guns at any port they seize and once more there will be an army encamped on the heights of Boulogne.

"Let us, however, be grateful for one mercy. The international financiers, doctrinairies and lunatics who wished to fit us out with a channel tunnel are silenced for good and all."

A Times special from Paris declares that Alexandre Millerand, minister of war, discussed with the cabinet last night steps which he has planned for the defense of the entrenched camp of Paris.

English Artillery Does Good Work.

The Times Rouen correspondent describing the battle of Mons from the aecounts of the British wounded, says:

"The English artillery was magnificent, but there was not enough of it in comparison with the enemy's. There is universal testimony that, gun for gun, both the English and French are superior to the German.

"The allies' shells burst without fail. The German gunners find the range smartly, but their shells frequently fail to burst and not infrequently miscarry and fall short. The sheer weight of their massed batteries carried them forward.

"Their infantry also advanced in close order and offered a magnificent mark. Their losses beyond question are greater than those of the allies, but so unfortunately were their numbers. They came and came again. All Sunday the English held their ground. On Monday morning came the order to retire."

The Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam sends a telegram from Antwerp, dated Thursday night, which says: "After a magnificent defense of two days by the Belgian army Malines was retaken by the Germans.

"On the first day 20,000 Germans opposed the Belgians and on the second day 40,000 flung their might against a greatly inferior force. In the end the Belgians retired to Antwerp, leaving the enemy in possession of the town. The Germans immediately entrenched after ordering the inhabitants to leave. Wachten and Heinfloniek were destroyed by the retreating Belgians to prevent their being used as a cover by the enemy in their operations against Antwerp.

A refugee at Roozendaal says the Germans possessed amazing knowledge of the roads. The German attack on Malines was furious and inspired by a desire to end the sorties which the Belgians were making from the town against their trenches and around Brussels.

"The Belgians had made successful attacks on the German lines of communication and had seriously hampered their operations. This necessitated the return of the Fourth German Army Corps, which had already started for the south.

"Sixty thousand Belgian refugees fled from the town.

"The Germans are furious at the Belgian operations and declare they will raze Antwerp to the ground in revenge.

"Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist, was one of the most prominent figures in the battle, encouraging the Belgians who, he said, were fighting for the most righteous cause in the world."

Germans Demand Tribute.

Telegraphing from Ostend the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"The Germans on entering Tournai, Belgium, took the burgomaster and threatened to kill him and the other town officials if $400,000 demanded from the town was not forthcoming in two hours. The inhabitants were able to save the life of the burgomaster.

"No German forces are within 20 miles of Ostend. The German forces appear to be pressing forward all along the French frontier. I noticed all the names of towns had been obliterated from the sign posts.

"While I was in Coutrai four German officers rode into the town which was entirely unprotected, halted at the Hotel De Londres and asked if any German wounded men or prisoners were in the town. They received a negative reply and went away. The Germans first informed the hotel proprietors that they had been entirely successful against the allied forces at Mons and Charleroi and had killed 10,000 British.

"I hear in reliable quarters that several thousand German troops stationed in villages near Courtrai have been recalled to Charleroi by aeroplane messages. It seems that the Germans are hard pressed there.

"The Ostend newspapers state that in a battle between 25,000 French troops and 10,000 German troops four miles from Tournai, the Germans lost 300 men."

Prepare for Paris Siege.

The Chronicle, commenting to day on "the war's progress," says: "Since the great disaster which befell the allies in Belgium, a silence deeper than ever, has been imposed by the censorship.

"From a message sent out 24 hours ago by the French embassy, showing fighting on the line between Cambria and Lecateau, it is apparent that the French have been driven back past their line of frontier fortresses to a point 20 miles behind that line.

"There is no longer and serious fortified obstacle between the German main advance and Paris. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the French ministry has resigned and reconstituted itself as a committee of public safety.

"Meanwhile, as if a siege of Paris was now looming foremost in their minds, their first step has been to appoint a general in supreme command of Paris and its troops."

From Paris comes the following story:

"To the Matin's correspondent at Chartres, France, a colonial infantryman, wounded at Charleroi, related his experiences in the battle.

"We marched with our African comrades against the Prussian guard," he said. "We advanced in bounds, amidst bullets humming, using every bit of cover we could. We felt intoxicated with the joy of battle.

"I couldn't say how long the action lasted. All I remembered is that we fired our last shot within 50 yards of the enemy. Then it was the pitiless thrust of cold steel. It would have given us the victory for, however intrepid and steady are the troops we fight against, there are no soldiers in the world able to resist the Turcos' bayonet charge.

"My regiment's effort, alas! was broken by quick firers, skilfully hidden in the ruins of an old factory. We were obliged to fall back and we suffered heavily, but have the consolation of saying that we made enormous gaps in the kaiser's crack regiments."

All the wounded at Charleroi agree that while the German rifle shooting was poor, they used the quick firer with great intelligence. Quick firers, however, are easily unmasked and the French 75-millimeter gun puts them out of action two minutes after they are located.

One of the Turcos had the good fortune to capture, single handed, a German captain. He had carefully disarmed him and was conducting him with pardonable pride to the rear when the officer, in a violent rage, cursed the Turco. The African made him carry his knapsack and all of his equipment and, sticking a saucepan on his head, he thus led the insulter through the lines amidst roars of laughter.

Turkey Is Getting Into the Big War

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 1.—1:20 p. m.—A telegram received in Rome from Berlin announces the mobilization of the Turkish army.

Following the advice of Field Marshal Baron Von Der Goltz, it is stated the Turkish government will form an army of the first line composed of 200,000 men, all Mohammedans.

Seventy-two superior German officers, forming the German military mission at Constantinople, have been incorporated in the Turkish army and will participate in the war.

The presence of the German officers in the army is interpreted to mean that Turkey will fight on the side of Germany.

GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK BY BRITISH

Fleets in Battle Off Island of Holgoland in the North Sea.

London, August 29.—Fleets of Great Britain and Germany at last have come to grips and, according to the reports received from London, victory lay with the British.

In a battle off the Island of Helgoland, in the North sea, yesterday, the Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and two torpedo boats sunk, while another of their cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered in a fight with British warships.

The British claimed not to have suffered the loss of a single vessel and declared there were few fatalities on board the vessels of their fleet. The German casualties were not stated.

The Island of Helgoland, which lies 45 miles off the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser, always has been regarded a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal and otherwise in the naval defense of Germany. Recent reports had it that a large part of the flower of the German navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and in the Kaiser Wilhelm canal.

Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty commanded the British forces, and with a strong array of torpedo boat destroyers, battle cruisers and light cruisers and submarines, attacked the Germans in Helgoland Bight early this morning.

The protected cruiser Mainz was sent to the bottom in an engagement with the light cruiser squadron, while the battle squadron sank another cruiser of the Coeln class.

In the general fighting two of the German destroyers were riddled and sunk while many others were badly damaged.

One cruiser, battle scarred and on fire, drifted away in the mist and was lost sight of.

The British cruiser squadron, according to the semi-official report of the battle, although attacked by submarine boats and menaced by floating mines and the guns from the German warships, suffered no serious losses.

The cruiser Amethyst and the torpedo boat destroyer Laertes both were damaged, but all the ships in the British fleet were afloat at the end of the engagement. The British loss of life was not great. In the battle cruiser squadron were the flagship Lion, the New Zealand, the Queen Mary and the Prince Royal, commanded by Rear Admiral Beatty, while Rear Admiral Moore, Rear Admiral Christian and Commodore Goodnough and Commodore Tyrwitt had charge of other contingents. A wireless dispatch received last night from one of the cruisers said she was making her port with men wounded in the engagement.

The Mainz and the vessel of the Coeln class were protected cruisers, 402 feet long and displacing 4,280 tons. They had a speed of slightly over 25 knots an hour.

CHAMPION COW BRINGS $5,010

May Rilma Goes Cheaply in the Cassatt Sale.

Philadelphia, August 28.—May Rilma, adjudged the champion butter fat producer of the world by the tests of the American Guernsey Club, last April, was sold for $5,010 today at the sale of Edward B. Cassatt's herd of blooded Guernsey cattle at Devon. The entire herd, which had been estimated to be worth $100,000, was sold for less than $21,000.

May Rilma last year produced 19,639.5 pounds of milk which showed 1,059.55 pounds of butter fat. She was bought by John P. Crozer of Upland, the only bidder. Many Guernsey fanciers from different sections of the country attended the sale.

WAR BOOSTS HORSE PRICES

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Heavy demand for horses and mules suitable for army purposes for nations engaged in the European war has caused prices to advance from $50 to $100 per head higher than a year ago, it was announced at the Chicago stock yards today.

Beautiful Louvain Wiped Off the Map

London, August 29.—That the beautiful Belgian city of Louvain is in ashes and that the Germans massacred a portion of the population and sacked the city before applying the torch, is the assertion made in a dispatch received today by the Post from its correspondent at Ternheuzen, Holland.

The dispatch, which, the correspondent states, is based on the story told him by fugitives who escaped from the city, follows:

"The Germans sacked and burned Louvain Wednesday night. They killed the greater part of the population, including women, children and clergymen. Even the nationality of the clergymen did not save them and among those put to death were Americans and English.

All the noble buildings, including the town hall (Hotel de Ville), library and university, were destroyed.

The Germans' explanation for the outrage is that they were fired upon by civilian inhabitants.

Many of the refugees arriving at Ternheuzen, however, state that the the civilians did not fire on the soldiery. They offer as an explanation for the alleged attack made on the Germans the fact that German troops, falling back from Malines to Louvain, were mistaken by their own troops there as enemies. An exchange of shots continued. Then it was discovered that the opposing forces were friends.

Louvain was regarded as the most beautiful city in Belgium and one of the most beautiful in Europe. It had a population of 42,000. Many of its buildings, erected 400 and 500 years ago, have served for centuries as models of ancient architecture. The city was almost entirely surrounded by walls, erected in the Fourteenth century. Louvain was the seat of learning in Belgium.

It was in 891 that the emperor of Arnulf defeated the Normans in the vicinity of Louvain. For many years afterward it was the residence of a long line of counts, who, in 1190, assumed the title of dukes of Brabant.

The growth of Louvain was rapid during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and early in the fourteenth century it had a population around 150,000. Then it was the center of the cloth trade, contained about 2,400 factories, and was one of the most prosperous and flourishing cities in Europe.

But its decay began in 1378, following an insurrection. Weavers, inflamed toward the aristocrats that lived there, entered the town hall and threw 13 magistrates, of noble family, through the windows. The populace below caught them on spears. In 1382, the duke of Wenceslaus overcame the rebels and severely punished them. He sent thousands of weavers to Holland and England, where they transplanted their handicraft and from that time on Louvain ceased to be the weaving center of the world.

The Hotel de Ville, known in later years as the town hall, was erected in 1448-59. It ranked as one of the finest examples of late-Gothic architecture in the world. It was three stories high, had ten windows in each of the principal facades. Each facade being richly sculptured. Gables and spires added to the wonderful beauty of the building.

AMERICAN WOMAN TELLS OF ATTACK BY AIRSHIP

London, August 28.—In the crowd of refugees who arrived last evening from Ostend, were a dozen Americans who made their way out of Antwerp with hand baggage only. Among them was Mrs. George Sparrow, of New York, who had left Liege before that city was besieged by the Germans. She said:

"In Antwerp I was aroused one night by a loud boom, which I imagined was caused by cannon firing in the fort. But looking out of a window, I saw a Zeppelin airship apparently quite near. I could plainly hear the buzz of its motor. A bomb from it fell only a few blocks away, the explosion of which was followed by an outbreak of fire.

"Many people rushed from the houses, panicstricken; some of the women were hysterical. It was a fearful night. I got out of the city the next morning with several other Americans and went to Ostend, where I spent last night. Ostend is very quiet, with gendarmes walking about the streets. I saw no signs of Germans this morning."

U. S. REFUSES TO FRET OVER CLOSING PORT

Officials Do Not Believe Situation at Vera Cruz Will Become Serious.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The order of Provisional President Carranza, of Mexico, closing the port of Vera Cruz, is not regarded by state department officials as an unfriendly act toward the United States. They declined today to share the view held in some quarters that the warning to ships not to enter the port was due to Carranza's resentment against the continued occupancy of the city by American troops and was an indirect notice to the United States to withdraw her soldiers from Mexican territory.

The attitude of the department officials indicated that they were not concerned over the suggestions of General Funston as to a possible food shortage and other complications resulting from the order.

It was pointed out that during the Huerta regime, a similar order was instituted, but the edict was ignored by foreign vessels.

Under the decree of Carranza, Mexican ships cannot put in at Vera Cruz and foreign steamers would be subject to heavy penalties when they enter any other Mexican port after touching at Vera Cruz, if Carranza enforced his order in an unfriendly way.

German Brutality Reports Are Denied

New York, August 31.—Count Von Bernstroff, the German ambassador to the United States, who returned here from Washington last night, issued the following statement today in reference to the alleged atrocities of the German army:

"The campaign of our enemies, charging the German army with cruelty, is absolutely shameful.

"The traditions of the German army are above all attacks in this respect. Nobody can regret more than I do if women and children have been killed during the fighting. This is, however, unavoidable if the civilian population of a country joins in the fighting, as is the case in Belgium, where German soldiers have been shot in the back, where German wounded have been mutilated, and doctors and nurses shot at.

"It is absolutely unjustifiable to suppose that Zeppelin bombs were thrown against anything else but fortifications. Women and children should not remain in besieged fortresses. Not the slightest harm was done to anybody in the open city of Brussels, whilst on the first day of the war French aeroplanes bombarded the open city of Nuremburg.

"It is inconceivable that any of the powers who have joined the coalition formed solely for the purpose of attacking us should desire to give us lessons on methods of European warfare, after having called Oriental races into the struggle, and after having sent colored African and Indian troops to France to fight their battles for them."

Count Von Bernstorff said he had received no confirmation from his government of the destruction of German cruisers in the North sea by the British fleet, but assumed the newspaper accounts were true.

"I do not account it in any sense a great naval battle," he said. "It seem that an entire British fleet attacked and sunk a few German ships doing outpost duty."

GOOD ROADS DAY AT FAIR

Columbus, Sept. 1.—This is "good roads" day at the Ohio state fair, which opened here yesterday. There are a number of features on the program for the day, chief of which is the "good roads" pageant.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

2,000 Railway Mail Clerks needed yearly; $75.00 month; examinations everywhere soon; sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Motormen, conductors, interurbans, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Be a detective in your locality or travel, earn from $100 to $300 per month; we instruct you by mail, send four dollars for complete course of instructions. Loughry Detective Agency, Greensburg, Pa.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Do easy, pleasant coloring work at home; good pay, no canvassing; no experience required; illus. particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, Dept. S06, Chicago.

A rare opportunity; make comfortable living home sewing cloth seams; steady; no canvassing; any sewing machine; no triflers wanted; send 16c postage for samples, etc.; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, TB., Rehoboth, Delaware.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Ward & Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

Agents—$1,200 to $1,500 a year sure. Permanent position assured. Exclusive territory. We teach the inexperienced how to succeed. Let's show you. Novelty Cutlery Co., 138 Bar St., Canton, O.

Agents—Low price, big value rain-coats; big pay; free coat. Write for agency. Temple Raincoat Co., Box 133, Templeton, Mass.

Take our word for it that 5 in 1 is the biggest agent's proposition of the year; smallest pocket scissors, key ring, cigar cutter, bottle opener, buttonhook, all 5 in 1; article about the size of half dollar; fine steel; just out; don't waste time on worked-out goods. Send Dime for sample and particulars, H. Hesjah Mfg. Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Cash Paid Weekly to home and traveling salesmen. Permanent, regular income. Exclusive right to sell famous Stark Delicious and Stark trade-mark trees. Easy money-makers. Big free outfit—wonderful new Color Display Book—shows every variety fruit actual color, full size. Irresistible, convincing—close sales at sight. Free trees pay expenses. Salesmen's orders biggest since our beginning, 1816. Write quick for contract and location. Stark Bros., Dansville, N. Y., N. Girard, Pa., R. R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.

Salesmen—Earn $2,000 to $4,000 a year. New combination, 12 tools in one. Sells at sight to contractors, farmers, teamsters, fence builders, threshers, miners. Weighs 24 pounds, lifts 3 tons. Stretches wire, pulls posts, hoists, etc. Chance for men who want honest money making proposition. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

PERSONAL.

Stop Tobacco without harmful drug-ging; quickly, secretly, pleasantly; interesting booklet free. J. Beu Bradford, Asheville, N. C.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women, 18 years or over wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month parcel post means hundreds appointments; no education sufficient; list of open positions free write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Song Writers—We want ballads, instrumental numbers, patriotic, novelty and songs for immediate publication. Submit one or with music complete, or write for valuable free booklet setting forth the most liberal proposition offered. Established 1904. Many successes. Have paid writers thousands in royalties; protection guaranteed. Address HALL, 37 Columbus Circle, New York City.

Earn while you learn; 10 weeks proofreading course, $10; easy payments. Instructors, magazine, newspaper and former Century Dictionary proofreaders. Sun Service, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL value power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. "INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Chiropractic doctors make big incomes; be independent; work for yourself. Complete correspondence course, including diploma, only $25. National College Chiropractic, 20 Monroe ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Splendid paying business ready to be refined. Intelligent man or woman over 30 years old, to take hold of an old established incorporation; products extensively advertised, demands use and indorse; every home needs it; small investment of $52.50 fully secured; possibilities should pay over $2,500 yearly; satisfactory references required. 1020 Curtiss Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Little farms in Valley of Virginia. Good fruit, vegetable and poultry country. Independent 5 and 10-acre tracts in Shenandoah Valley, $250.00 and up, easy terms. Write for handsome booklet now. F. N. LaBaume, Industrial Agt. N. & W. Ry., 263 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted. We have direct buy-ers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help you locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIREARMS WANTED.

Firearms wanted—Buy or exchange all sorts. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Dept. 3, West Orange, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash paid for roots, herbs and barks. Pumpkin seed, beeswax, skunk oil and other farm pests and wastes wanted. Send 2c stamp or coin for our book, Wealth in Weeds, illustrated from nature and accurately described. Leonard Drug Co., Bradford, Pa.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write for free booklet X-1092 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

TRAVELING SALESMEN

EARN $1000 TO $5000 A YEAR

You can learn to be a salesman in eight weeks by mail and be earning while you learn. No former experience required. Write today for particulars. Thousands of good openings and hundreds of our students who are earning $50 to $500 a month. Address nearest office. Dept. 219

National Salesmen's Training Association

Chicago New York Kansas City San Francisco

BASEBALL

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

The struggle for first place in the National League continues to be the exciting feature of midsummer baseball. Monday morning found the Giants at the top of the column, but the Boston Braves were only five points behind. Chicago and St. Louis must also be reckoned with in the race; they are within striking distance of the pennant.

American League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	81	38	.618
Boston	66	49	.574
Washington	61	55	.526
Detroit	60	60	.500
Chicago	58	63	.479
St. Louis	55	63	.466
New York	55	64	.462
Cleveland	39	83	.320

National League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	63	50	.558
Boston	63	51	.553
St. Louis	64	57	.517
Chicago	61	57	.517
Cincinnati	54	62	.466
Philadelphia	53	61	.465
Brooklyn	53	62	.461
Pittsburg	52	63	.452

Federal League.

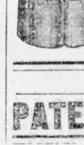
Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	66	52	.559
Chicago	64	52	.552
Baltimore	60	53	.531
Buffalo	57	56	.504
Brooklyn	57	57	.500
Kansas City	57	63	.475
St. Louis	53	65	.449
Pittsburg	48	64	.429

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED

Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS—MAKE $100 to $300 per month easy selling our new Triplicate Sauce Pan. Combination of 3 different foods on one burner. 400 Specialties—no wind sellers. Write quick for exclusive territory and large catalog.



AMERICAN ALUMINUM MFG. CO. Div. 540 Lemont, Ill.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

This Razor FREE

SEND NO MONEY

To advertise our High Grade Razors, we will give a razor free of charge to one person in each locality. The razor does not cost you a cent. You have nothing to sell, no work to do for us. It is sent absolutely free and postpaid on most liberal offer ever made. All we wish you to accept our offer simply to stamp it for you to get one of these razors. Bell Razor Co., 209 Genesee, N. Y.

Get the Most Value for Your Money

PLUSH MUFF FREE With This Handsome Plush Coat Value $10 Value $5.98

XCC598—Immensely popular plush coat, with matched 16-inch muff (as pictured) FREE. A dressy, fashionable 50-inch coat, splendidly tailored of firmly woven, heavy quality. The perfect-fitting, stylish straight lines are very becoming and the coat is substantially lined throughout with black sateen. We have sold thousands of similarly low-priced coats in past seasons, but never before have they been such good quality. Black only. (Sizes 34 to 46 bust). Coat with muff FREE, postpaid in the United States—

$5.98

HCC699—Same XCC598 in [illegible] sizes (41 to 51 bust), $6.99 postpaid

The Best Dress Ever Offered for . . . $1.39

H8139—A typical "Standard" dress, combining wonderful value with charming style and good quality. Neatly made of serviceable DIAGONAL SUITING, — a pretty, new material in navy blue, green or wine. Becomingly bloused bodice with "dron shoulders," embroidered white collar and cuff set and Roman stripe velvet belt, drawn through loops. Buttons and bow to match. The broad front fold conceals closing and in skirt fold suggests the fashionable Russian tunic. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 46 bust. Misses' 14 to 18 yrs.) A mighty fine $2 dress postpaid in the U. S. $1.39

Wool Hood H149 49c

Ladies' Misses' charming wool hood with long strawners. White, red, navy or gray. Postpaid, 49c

All Wool Sweater for Women $1.89

For Misses $1.59

You'll welcome these splendid bargains. Double-breasted all-wool Sweaters at a big saving. Heavily knit, very warm and durable full convertible collar that may be buttoned high at neck. In white, red, navy or Oxford gray. You need just such a warm sweater as this. Get yours now.

H1189—Ladies' sizes 34 to 44 bust . . . $1.89

H1179—Misses' sizes only, 28 to 34 bust, or ages 8 to 16 years . . . $1.59

FURS at big savings. Ask for the new 'Standard' FUR Bulletin. It's FREE

PRETTY SATEEN PETTICOAT . . . 49c

H249—Practical, pretty petticoat of good, dressy sateen in black, green, rose or navy blue. Perfectly modeled and trimmed with deep effective flounce. An 89c value, special, postpaid . . . 49c

Flannel Lined Bearskin Coat $1.95

AR8195—A bargain that'll convince you it pays to shop at the "Standard". Child's pretty curly-haired Bearskin Coat, asplendid quality, very serviceable and comes in white, red, navy, brown or gray. Full cut box style and lined with warm flannel. 2 to 6 yrs.; special, postpaid in the United States

$1.95

AR8185—Special dress offer that will give full six months' wear. All three dresses are well made of strong serviceable material. One dress is of tan [illegible], banded with blue and prettily embroidered; another is of blue linene with black and white stripe trimmings; and the third is of blue Scotch plaid gingham with full gored skirt, scalloped embroidery edging, etc. (Sizes 6 to 14 years). A splendid bargain and a good [illegible] $2.00 value. Washable dresses of smart style. Special, postpaid in the U. S.

3 for $1.59

4-PIECE ALL WOOL ANGORA OUTFIT $1.88

H1168—Winter's most charming 4-piece outfit for full cut hood, scarf, warm and very durable Angora set offer. Splendid value for only $1.88. Set of all Wool Angora in white, red or tan. Consists of full cut hood, knitting sweater, cute scarf, mitten and cosey leggins. Comes in sizes 2 to 3 yrs. Get your child this beautiful outfit. All 4 pieces postpaid in U. S. $1.88

Girls' Serpentine Mohair Coats Value $4 . . . $2.89

AR2238—Smartly tailored, dressy coat for girls 6 to 14 years. Of excellent quality, splendid wearing black Serpentine Mohair, a heavy, warm material, closely woven in prettily watered, silky patterns. Very becoming, with graceful raglan shoulders and ornamental buttons. Lined throughout. A handsome, durable wrap and a big bargain. Postpaid in the U. S.

$2.89

Pretty Cotton Serge Dress SPECIAL . 69c

HR69—Here's a cute little cotton serge dress in navy, brown or wine. Effectively trimmed with neat black and white shepherd check material and tastefully finished with contrasting pipings. Made with wide pleated skirt. (Sizes 2 to 6 yrs.), 98c value. Postpaid in the United States 69c

We Pay Mail or Express Charges in the U. S.

FREE BULLETIN COUPON

Standard Mail Order Co.

Dept. 461 New York City

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me, FREE, the "Standard" Bulletin, beginning with the Fall and Winter Bulletin, also the New Fall Fur Bulletin.

Clip this Coupon Here

NAME.....

STREET.....

P.O.....

STATE.....

Standard Mail Order Co. Dept. 461, New York